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WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
OF THE
BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 307 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.
Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmen-stores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.
All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.
Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.
A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,600,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point.), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Antung Hsein, Changchun, Darien (Dalne), Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.), Liaoyang, Calcutta, London, Lyons, Fongtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Singapore, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney (Australia), Seattle (U.S.A.), Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30.000.000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francis, Hakata, London, Shanghai, Hankau, Moji, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Tokyo, Honolulu, New York, Yokohama, etc., Kobe, Osaka
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.
Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000
HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAMSUI, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, RARENKO, KEELUNG
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 8
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS
FOR RETAIL SALE
ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
ALSO Best Silks for Sarries, China Silk by Yards, Ceylon Hand made Linen-Laces and Moonstones. Carved Wood Furniture.

SPECIAL SHOW OF
TOYS & XMAS PRESENTATION GOODS.
WHERE?
AT
JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
COME ONE & COME ALL.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.
Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., 501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER.

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ..	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION Co., 364, 366, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar under take to sell and buy by commission new or second-hand furniture, etc., Trial solicited. 1247

D. SOAN & CO.—Loan Estate and Commission Agents, behind Hongkong Bank, No. 7-13, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Arrange loans on approved personal Securities and negotiate mortgages, Sales and tenancies of moveable and immoveable properties. A trial Solicited. 1265

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1118

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back space mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co..
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

NEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Bees cuisine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks. Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED SILVER PRINTER. Apply BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1431

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HINDU CLERK for office and outdoor work. Apply stating salary required to SIQUEIRA & SON, Bhusawal. 1455

WANETD—ACCOUNTANTS (Knowing Commercial Correspondence), CLERKS and TRAVELLING CANVASSERS. Apply personally to K. S. MALI & Co., 14, Hill Road, Bandra. 1456

WANTED—A MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with Persian as second language for English School, Bansda, starting pay Rs. 25 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials, if any, to P. N. BILLIMORIA, Dowan, Bansda State. 1494

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A STENO TYPIST with thorough English qualifications who can take notes at great speed. Salary Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply with photograph statin number of words per minute to PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Sri Maharaj Deo of Alwar. 1434

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED for Loco and Carriage Supdt's Office, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel. Salary Rs. 50. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd January, 1918, when selected applicants will be advised of the date on which to appear for examination. F. J. PAGE, Loco. and Carriage Supdt. 1495

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY TEACHER in Civil Lines Etawah U. P. to teach English, Mathematics, History and Geography up to the S. L. C. (Matric) standard, for my wife and two daughters. Pay from Rs. 80 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. Lodging free. None below those plucked in the Intermediate Examination after regular studies in a College in the above subjects need apply. Candidates must speak Urdu with facility. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and stating full terms to—RAJ NASAIN, B.A., C.E., Executive Engineer, Canals, U. P. Etawah. 1499

SITUATION WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STATE MEDICAL OFFICER. Only duly qualified medical graduates with good practice and experience need apply. Starting salary Rs. 150 to 200 according to qualifications. Quarters free Good prospects. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 1370

WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENCY WORK in Kathiawad. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1454

WANTED able and influential CANVASSARS to secure orders for Motor tyres and Accessories. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1219

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PERSON or FIRM able to invest Rs. 10,000 or more for a month on 2 per cent. profit. No risk. Apply to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1462

WANTED—One BUNGALOW with compound and one rent-producing property in business locality. Apply with particulars to J. P. DASTUR, Solicitor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 1444

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS & AGENTS everywhere to secure Life and Marriage cases. Liberal commission and allowances on guaranteed business. Apply sharp to EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Fort, Bombay. 1298

WANTED—Reliable, energetic and influential AGENTS in all Districts of Bombay Presidency for the British Indian Insurance Company, Limited, under combined European and Indian Management, Apply stating Age, Educational and other qualifications. to:—KAPILA BROS. Managing Agents, Chamberlain Road Lahore. 1294

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

TURKEY FOWLS—Beautiful Turkeys FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. EDWARD, No. 13, Forbes Street, Fort. 1458

FOR CHRISTIANS ONLY—Immediate occupation. Newly built buildings on plot No. 4 and 5, Parel Road, Lalbagh, near tram and Currey Road Station. Rent Rs. 14 to 24 for Diwankhana attached with one room. Apply on premises. 1315

FOR SALE—Good Opportunity for Cigarette Manufactures. Cigarette Papers in Bobbins—pink, white and chocolate and cigarette making machines for power. For price and particulars apply to:—INDIAN COMMERCIAL BUREAU, Bhabha Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 1041

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—House No. 7, Murzban Road, suitable for big firms. Apply M. P. CONTRACTOR, 17, Hummum Street. 1421

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Officer Commanding, Lady Hardinge War Hospital, will be pleased to accept sweets, Fruits money, etc., for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in his hospital during the X'mas Season. 1488

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE hereby beg to notify, that Mr. ABBA JAFFER, (old man) is no longer in our service, and that no one should have any dealing with him on our behalf, as we will not be responsible for the same.

VILCASSIM BROS.,
(Tailors & Outfitters),
Taj Mahal Hotel.
1450 BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st December, 1917. 1489

S. S. "SELUN."

THE above steamer is expected to arrive from Java on or about the 28th December, with sugar. Consignees of her cargo, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay, and they are requested to take delivery of the cargo in the stream within three days, otherwise they will be held responsible.

A. B. KERSONDAS & Co.,
Agents for S.S. "Selun."
1498

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the suit filed by JUNAS HAJI ESSAK against VALI MAHOMED ABU BAGHA, in the High Court of Bombay being suit No. 845 of 1917 has been by consent of the parties dismissed and that the said Vali Mahomed Abu Bagha is the sole owner of the property known as Lalwady property purchased by the said Vali Mahomed Abu from the Executors of the estate of the late Mr. HORMASJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA and the rents and profits thereof and that the said Junas Haji Essak has no manner of interest or right either in the said property or its rents or profits or the sale proceeds thereof.

Dated 22nd December, 1917.

JUNAS HAJI ESSAK.
VALI MAHOMED ABU BAGHA.
Witness.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Defendant's Solicitor.
1483

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JASODABAI, daughter of NARAIN KANJI and widow of MAVJI KALIANJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a widow .....Deceased.

(1) MORARJI RAGHUNATH, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, an Embroiderer, residing at Bhoiwada, without the Fort and (2) VELJI GOVIND, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhoiwada, without the Fort, two of the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J HOWARD.

The 18th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKIL, VULLIMAHOMED DEVJI, CASSUMALLY MUNJIBHAI and DOSTMOHOMED MUNJIBHAI, the present Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated 29th December, 1903, of the late Mr. MUNJI NATHOOBHAI, have contracted to sell to our client Mr. RAJARAM TUKARAM, of Bandra the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts whereof ten goonthas are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Survey No. 316, Pote Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and now under Survey No. 1, Pote No. 5, in Bandra Division and one hundred and seventy-five square yards under Survey No. 313, Pote Nos. 1 and 2 together with the messuages tenements Bungalows and Buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra, formerly under No. 173 and now under Nos. 92a, 93 and 93a, which premises are situate in the village of Bandra in the Collectorate of Thana Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and bounded on the East by the property of Muncherji Framji Satin known by the name of Khushru Lodge on the West by public road to Bandra Hill, on the North partly by the said Public Road and partly by the property formerly belonging to Raghunath Ramchandra and now to Narayen Keroba Dalvi and on the South by the property of Rajaram Tookaram Tatia.

Dated this 22nd December, 1917.

PAYNE & Co.,
1490. Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Piece-goods, Furniture and other articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. Mehta and Co.'s Rooms, on Friday, the 28th instant, will be received by them till THE EVENING of to-morrow Wednesday, the 26th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 26th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co. Goods Depot at Bari Bunder the following consisting of unclaimed goods and parcels such as cinematograph machine, hardware, machinery parts F. P. Cotton bales, C. P. Goods, gas cylinders, jewellery, harmonium, butter, ghee, sugar, grain, ten English and Country medicines, dry colour Plaster of Paris saddle, haberdashery blankets, holdalls, motor tyres and lanterns, cement, umbrellas, trunks, boxes, brass copper and aluminium ware, old clothing, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 27th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Unserviceable Stores, at the Government Telegraph Stores at Mazagon.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagon consisting of wire of sorts, scraps of iron wire, bronze wire, broken lead plates, electrolytric copper, copper materials, scraped wrought iron and cast iron and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days of the date of sale.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30th DECEMBER, 1917, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the Bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, very valuable and substantial household furniture etc., comprising dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, marble top tables, blackwood large sofas, easy chairs, tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, bronze and marble, table clocks, Dann's safe with stand bedsteads, mirror door, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, chandeliers, dressing and wash hand tables, cupboards, English ice chest, screens, China matting etc., etc.

THE PROPERTY OF A PARSI GENTLEMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th December, 1917

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTIONS

The Darling of the Screen
The Delight of the Kiddies

BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
BABY MARIE OSBOURNE

IN

"WHEN BABY FORGOT"
"WHEN BABY FORGOT"
"WHEN BABY FORGOT"

A fine Gold Rooster play in 5 Delightful Acts

BRING THE KIDDIES AND YOURSELF

To see the most charming Baby Actress

Baby Marie Sunshine

A XMAS TREAT!

For Children and grown ups

BABY MARIE SUNSHINE

"THE CUDDLY KID"

EMPIRE COMEDIES

"TEDDY BEAR AT PLAY"
"LUKES BUSY DAY"
"LUKES BUSY DAY"

THE EMPIRE'S GREAT X'MAS PROGRAMME.

THE EXCELSIOR

XMAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of the Latest London Success

Tuesday, Xmas Day, at 6-30 & 9-45

NO BANDMAN PERFORMANCE.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

PROGRAMME

To-morrow Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 26, 27, 28.

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan open at Theatre during Holiday.

Coming! Patria! Coming Patria!

45000ft long.

NEW GRAND SERIAL

Secured at great expense.

Our Present Serial

"Neal of the Navy"

NOW COMING TO AN END

The last Instalment.

From 22nd to 28th December

Most Astounding Secret is being Revealed in this Instalment.

Who is Anne. He's Father—

COME & SEE AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

Rs. 500 Cash Prizes at the end of the Present Serial.

On Tuesday 25 Dec. CHRISTMAN DAY, being a public holiday special prize Matinee at 5-15 Saturday, Sunday special prize Matinees at 3 30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45; and 10-30 (S.T.) Prices Half.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-day at 4 p.m.

Children's Matinee

XMAS PANTOMIME

ALADDIN

GAIETY THEATRE

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

FESTIVE SEASON

CINEMA PROGRAMME:

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"CHARLIE'S FIRST VACATION"

In 2 uproarious Acts.

TOPICAL:

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Comedy:

WIFFLES IN THE WRONG FLAT

3rd Episode of the Wonder Serial

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Popular Prices Rs. 2 to 4 annas.

ELDORADO

CINEMA.

LAMINGTON ROAD—(North).

Commencing Saturday 29th December

The most wonderful Serial yet.

THE AMERICAN GIRL

40,000 Feet.

Six Parts every week

featuring

MARIN SAIS

the best and the most daring Horsewoman in the World.

Every Inch a Thriller.

WANTED CINEMA LOVERS

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Home of Celebrities

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

2 GRAND PERFORMANCE TO-DAY

MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

NIGHT SHOW AT 9-30 P.M.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME

which will include the following choice items Col. F. E. Fillis, holder of 22 Medals, in recognition of his Masterful Training and Horsemanship mounted on his **RECENTLY TRAINED HORSE**

SULTAN

For the First Time Ah Soe

the Chinese Acrobat.

For the First Time

Jimmy—the monkey jockey.

For the First Time

Miss Daisy Cooke in a clever Trenden Horse-riding.

For the First Time
Miss Dauiloff as the Mexican rider.

For the First Time

The 3 Comical Tramps.

For the First Time

Rougalio's Teddy Bears.

The clown in entire new Comicalities headed by Piccolo and Shadow.

Don't Forget

Two Performances every day
Matinee at 5 p.m.
Night Show at 9-30 p.m.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

Children under 12 years half price Except Gallery.

Booking at ROSE & Co.'s and at

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

No Cinema to-day as the Circus Matinee is on.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

Were You at the Show
LAST NIGHT
Theatre Packed to the Ceiling !
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY ! !
Terrific and Instantaneous Success ! !
OF OUR
X'MAS PANTOMIME.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 4 p. m. **TO-DAY** At 4 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE
Children and Servants admitted
AT HALF PRICE

At 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** At 9-45

TOM MELBOURNE'S
Grand Christmas
Pantomime
ALADDIN AND HIS
WONDERFUL LAMP
'Nough to make a Cat Laugh.

FULL CAST
AUGMENTED COMPANY
NEW SCENERY
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
THE FUNNIEST PANTOMIME
Ever Seen in Bombay.

Scene 1 Beneath the Pyramid
2 Outside Widow Twanky's Cottage
3 On the Road to the Caves
4 Enchanted Cave of a Million Jewels
5 The Laundry
6 Some Palace Somewhere
7 Abanazar's Turkish Baths

CAST

Tom Melbourne ..... Abanazar.
Eileen Melbourne ..... Aladdin Bunny.
Rosie Castello ..... Princess.
Peggy Castello ..... Geni.
Austin ..... Widow.
J. Wilson ..... Emperor.

2½ **Hours of Genuine** 2½
Fun and Healthy Amusement.

The entire production same as produced by Tom Melbourne for the last 4 years in Calcutta, Colombo, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Some Public Opinion.

"I saw it last year in Calcutta and cannot resist laughing whenever I recollect it."

To-morrow—Boxing Day
AT THE GAIETY
Matinee at 4, Evening at 6-15 at 9-45
At Edwardes Theatre.

A FILM THAT SUITS EVERYONE.

One of the most virile and holding five-reel exclusive you have seen

"THE COUNTRY THAT GOD FORGOT"

featuring
THOMAS SANTCHI....MARY CHARLESON.

you will not see an old-fashioned stereotyped drama, there is something new under the sun and this is it.

SOMETHING REALLY OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Thrice nightly: 7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW TO-DAY

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night!
"MARIE TUDOR"
A Page from the History of England.
Beautifully Coloured by **Pathe Process.**
Mounted in the most lavish manner.
Played by an ALL STAR CAST OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"TRANSFORMATIONS" Magic-Coloured.
TIME :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
Coming **"Mystery of the Double Cross,"** *January 5th.*
NOTE.—Special Prize Matinees will be given at 5 p. m. on all Bank Holidays during this week.

TO-DAY A SPECIAL MATINEE
Prize Show at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
A great Christmas treat!
TO-DAY AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
there will be four grand tip-top gatherings. The theatre will be full of leading European and Indian families. Don't you fail to come with your family and see the magnificent powerful Scientific Serial.
"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE."
YOU WILL LIKE IT
immensely—your family will be delighted to see it—and your children will enjoy it heartily.
ALSO THE LATEST
GAUMONT GAZETTE and Screaming Comedy
"CAUGHT IN THE PARK!"
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

Waste no time! Make up your mind!
TO
TREAT YOUR FAMILY
AND YOUR FRIENDS
To the Most Entertaining
X'MAS TREAT.
TAKE THEM TO
MISS TARABAI
and her famous
CIRCUS
and show them
MISS TARABAI'S
astounding feats which are still drawing thousands to her spacious tent near the Grant Road Station. See them and you will be simply amazed.
Miss Nanee's wire-walking feats, Mr. Ambrosio's balancing feats and Miss Pillar's cycling feats on the wire are so exciting and amazing that the audience is constantly in a tumult of enthusiasm. Denver Bill's performance is simply sensational. Every item of the programme is applauded lustily by the audience.
TO-DAY
Special Matinee Show
at 5 p.m.
Usual Show nightly 9-30 p. m.
Do Your Bit
by Aiding.
"The Our Day" Fund
which will be swelled by the proceeds of a Special Performance by
Miss Tarabai & Her Circus
ON
Thursday, 27th Inst.
AT 9-30 P.M.

LAWN TENNIS.
AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS
OF
WESTERN INDIA
Under the auspices of the
Bombay Gymkhana.
January 1918.
Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles
Entries close on Monday, 14th Jan. 1918.
The above Tournament will commence on Saturday, 19th January, 1918.
Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
R. D. ENGLAND,
Hon. Sec. for Lawn Tennis,
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.31
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.40
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 29.26; May 26.84; July 26.51
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 28.17; May Unquoted

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	22.44
February	22.49
March	22.29
April.	22.24
May	22.19

Old Contracts.

Dec.	21.16
Dec.-Jan.	21.01
Jan.-Feb.	20.91
Feb.-Mar.	20.82
March-April	20.73
April-May.	20.65
May-June.	20.57
June July.	20.49

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	30.20
March	29.85
May	29.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good	17.22
" " Fully Good	17.47
" " Fine	17.72
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.56
" " Fully Good	18.81
" " Fine	19.06
" Broach Good	20.99
" " Fully Good	21.17
" " Fine	21.35
" Scinde Good	17.22
" " Fully Good	17.47
" " Fine	17.72

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	27,000
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	80½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 21st

The Markets Excepting Silver will be closed until Thursday, 27th December.

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Smallness of supplies market steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54+½
Rupee Paper 81 %	69½ xil
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	63—½
Government Securities 3 %	54½+½
Ex. on London at Paris — Francs	27.26

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 21st

3½ % 1925—1928	£84½ Nil
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Dec. 21st.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Yellow Gunerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Nov.-Dec. Buyers	595

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Nov.-Dec. Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta No Sellers	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£119½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Nominal	20
Tone:—Neglected.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan. Value	2/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar Buyers	2/6½

DENTAL NOTICE.
OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.
Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.
THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT
DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

ECONOMISE.
BUY NOTHING NEW DURING WAR TIMES
Send all your soiled Garments to us
We promise to render them
AS GOOD AS NEW
by our Special DRY CLEAN PROCESS
Glazing Shirts and Collars a Speciality
K. JONES & CO.,
46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Dec. 24.

The New York cables are greatly delayed and Friday's close was not to hand this morning. The nominal rate for Good Broach was Rs. 605, and the Marwadi bazaar also opened at this rate, but the tone was easier and with more sellers than buyers the price gave way to Rs. 583. At Colaba fluctuations followed, and closing quotations were as under.
Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate demand. Many of the offices are closed to-day and the market will be closed to-morrow and on Wednesday for the Christmas Holidays.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	547
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	603
" Nagpur Kamptl	—	"	535
" Khangaon Akola	—	"	564
" Khandeish	—	"	542
" Muthia	—	"	533
" Bengal	—	"	492
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	454

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd December :—

Cotton	3,510 bales.
Wheat	5,412 cwts.
Linseed	5,181 "
Rape, Rai & Mustard seed, etc	320 "
Ghagellyseed	73 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	338 "
Rice	6,503 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	751 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	355 "
Jowar	360 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th Dec., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	485	480	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	480	460	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	555	525	Ready
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	580	560	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	580	560	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	615	595	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	615	595	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	546	1/25th April 18

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 24th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	2,247-8
Total up-to-date	24,90,820-8

CONSUMPTION
A FEW FACTS.

You are an Indian, you have an Indian constitution, you need Indian medicines. I am English, educated at a University which has produced the greatest Doctors in the world. I have been London City Lecturer under patronage of H. M. the Queen and have been connected with hospitals for many years and my uncle was President of the Medical Association. But I use Indian herbs—because it is the only cure for this disease. Some want Home Rule, some don't—but all want Health.
Read this, then enquire and enquire and enquire but come to me, my brains, my experience, my advice are for you and I make no charge.
I want you, I want your caste brother, I want you all because.

I CAN CURE YOU.

I have cured "Hopeless" cases, people with lung 2 wasted, both lungs badly diseased, chronic diarrhoea, night sweats, severe pains in lungs.
Read this letter from a leading Mahommedan gentleman under date 11th December :—

FATHER'S GRATITUDE FOR SAVING HIS DYING GIRL.

"The Sanatorium Doctor again examined her lungs on Friday last and said that her lungs were better than in the last week, which means that she is steadily improving though not yet quite cured.
We are all indeed very happy and we owe you an everlasting gratitude.
She now moves about and walks a little and considers that she is quite well and don't require any medicines."

DOCTOR writes under date 12th December :—

"I have therefore made up my mind to induce as many of my patients as possible to use your medicines."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Christmas Day; Bank holiday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Bombay Races—3rd Extra Meeting. First Race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation Office, 3-45 p.m. (B.T.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

Salle Francaise: Public lecture on Alsace-Lorraine by Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Preston, at 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

"Our Day" General Committee Meeting—Secretariat, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

Miss Tarabai's Circus. 5-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 p.m., Charlie Chaplin Programme.

Palace of Varites: X'mas Pantomime Aladdin Children's Matinee 2 p.m.; Usual 6-15 Gaiety Theatre and 9-45 Edwards Theatre.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princes Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	13 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ...	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail...	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Cathiawar 3rd Class Express ...	7 40	21 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

EUGENIE LOBO.—On Monday, at 145 Cavel, EUGENIE, sister of Dr. Martin J. Lobo. The funeral will leave the residence to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

"In ever loving memory of my dearly beloved and only son "Phiroze" (Ball) who departed this life in his 19th year on 26th December, 1916." (Inserted by his sorrowing Father K. B., Dr. D. H. Nanavaty, F.R.C.S., and Sisters.)

AMBULANCE PAMPHLET.

The Indian Council. St. John Ambulance Association have just issued a handy pamphlet giving detailed instructions for the formation of classes in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation, with a brief summary of the objects, need for and results obtained by the Association. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Headquarters, Delhi.

THE MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.

The twenty-second Annual Prize Distribution of this Fund took place on Sunday the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. in the Wilson High School hall under the Chairmanship of Mr. Harishandra Laxman Kavli. After the Secretary Mr. R. K. Dalvi read the 22nd report of the Fund, about a hundred and twenty-five children were given prizes. Messrs. Korgaonkar, Sawant, Mandlawale, Khandre, and Parulkar addressed the Assembly eulogizing the laudable efforts of the Fund and invited people to join it and take advantage of it. The Chairman also praised the very useful work of the institution and exhorted those who have fellow-feeling and public spirit in them to follow the example of the Board under whose able and selfless management the Fund has been continually thriving. Mr. K. A. Kolujkar in thanking the Chairman announced the handsome and generous gift of Rs. 100 which the Chairman had made and become the patron of the Education Branch of the Fund.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the lady volunteers who took part in collecting the Diwali Fund started under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar presided. Mr. N. M. Joshi, gave a brief description of the work done during the last Diwali. He stated that the Managing Council of the Association, at their meeting held on 4th October 1917 appointed a Sub-Committee for organizing systematically the collections of a fund started with a view to promote education among women with instructions to submit their report within a month. Accordingly on 21st October the Sub-Committee called a preliminary meeting of Hindu ladies in Bombay at which Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar was voted to the chair when the object of the Diwali collection was explained to them and a small working committee of ladies was formed. At the next meeting of ladies held on 28th November an appeal was made inviting ladies to take part in the collection as volunteers in greater number. As a result of this appeal a large number of ladies came forward as volunteers when the third meeting of ladies was held on 4th December. Upto now the collection actually received from volunteers amount to Rs. 6,843-12-0 and about Rs. 300 more are yet to be received. The President, in her closing speech, said that the volunteers were thankful to the Social Reform Association for giving them an opportunity of doing this public service.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL AND PREMEDITATED MURDER

"CONFESSION—A SOLEMN DOCUMENT."

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Birya bin Sahebanna and another (Appellants) v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Bijapur who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death.

A man named Iraya disappeared some time in the latter part of June and was never again seen alive. About the 11th of July, a corpse was discovered buried or concealed in a heap of stones and it turned out to be the corpse of the missing man Iraya. Afterwards when enquiry came to be made by the police, suspicion fell upon the accused and they after a few days showed a place from which there was taken a sword, on which were marks of human blood. Both the accused were arrested and put to the trial.

Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment observed:—The accused after their arrest were sent by the Magistrate to a dispensary, and on the 29th of July he recorded their statements in the usual form, with the usual questions and with the usual precautions required in the case of a magistrate who is recording confessional statements. He did not, however, append the certificate required by section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But he was called as a witness at the trial and deposed to the making of these statements and that in his opinion they were voluntarily made.

A good deal of argument has turned on the question whether these statements were voluntarily made, because without them the evidence against accused No. 1 might fairly be contended to be incomplete, and the evidence against accused No. 2 would be extremely weak.

INCRIMINATING ADMISSIONS.

After considering the evidence and reading the accused's explanations given before the committing Magistrate as to how they came to make the confessional statements, I do not see any good reason for supposing that these statements are inadmissible in consequence of any provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. The statement of accused No. 2 is not an incriminating statement so far as the murder is concerned. The statement of accused No 1 Birya undoubtedly is an incriminating statement. But it does not seem to me to be a complete account, or anything like a complete account of the murder, nor does it seem to me to be an entirely true story even so far as it goes. But as I judge it after reading it both in itself and in its relation to the facts proved in the case, it seems to me to be not a tutored statement. That is the last thing I should be inclined to suppose it to be. And therefore, however erroneous it may be in its details, it is to my mind clearly a statement made by a person concerning a murder in which he himself took part."

Continuing, his Lordship observed:—"There is the question whether accused No. I showed the place where a sword stained with human blood was found. There is no doubt to my mind that accused No. 1 did show the place, that a sword was found there, and that it was blood stained. Now when this happens in the course of a police enquiry into the death of a person whose corpse has been found and who undoubtedly died a violent death, it is a circumstance which suggests very powerfully that the person who indicated the place where the sword was found had some connection with the murder.

I now turn to the case of the other accused person Nagya. It is proved, so far as he is concerned, that he went to call the deceased Iraya and went away with him on the first occasion on which he was seen alive by his relatives or friends. This particular occasion is mentioned in the confessional statements of both of the accused. So there is this amount of evidence against accused No. 2. However, for the purpose of discussing his case I will take everything that is alleged against him, or rather the facts that are alleged to be definitely proved against him, as being proved, and I will take the statements made by accused No. 1 as substantially true in so far as they relate to accused No. 2. If we take the statement of accused No. 2 himself as true, then what happened was this: The accused No. 1 sent him to bring Iraya, and he brought Iraya to the field of accused No. 1 on the pretext that they were to do something; after they reached accused No. 1's field, they went together to another field, Iraya leading the way, Birya accused No 1 following next and accused No. 2 bringing up the rear. When they reached the field described as the field of Utalsa, accused No. 1 who had with him a sword which he had concealed in his blanket drew it, struck Iraya with it and killed him, and then accused No. 2 helped accused No. 1 to dispose of the body. That may all be perfectly true and yet accused No. 2 may have known nothing of any intention to murder Iraya. If it is true, undoubtedly accused No. 2 did not take any part in the murder.

AN OATH OF SECRECY.

The statement of accused No. 1 is substantially to the same effect except in one particular which no doubt is a very important particular. Accused No. 1 in his statement says "I took Nagya with me to the field at about 3 p.m. I made him touch the feet of god in order that he should not mention this fact to anybody. I told Nagya to bring Aragya." We are asked to infer from this that the fact as to which accused No. 2 was sworn to secrecy was the fact that Iraya was to be murdered. If that was so, then accused No. 2 was sent to bring Iraya knowing that Iraya was to be murdered, and he would be a participator in the crime. But it seems to me that what Birya in his confession really meant may equally well be taken to be this: that he bound accused No. 2 to secrecy in regard to what he and accused No. 1 and Iraya were to do together. This seems to me to be a perfectly intelligible explanation, for this reason: that there was an idea to be conveyed to Iraya that these three persons were to engage in some transaction or some affair which would seem to have been of a criminal nature; it may have had something to do with it. At any rate the statement lays itself open very readily to the supposition that what the accused I was representing was that the three were to embark on some scheme and that secrecy was to be maintained regarding that scheme. Consequently in my judgment it is altogether unnecessary to read into the statement of accused No. 1 a clear implication that accused No. 2 did know that Iraya was to be murdered when he went to bring him. There is no very marked superior probability in the theory that accused No. 2 (who, we may assume, intended to murder Iraya) told accused No. 2 forehand of intention to murder; than in the theory that he deceived accused No. 2 as well as Iraya regarding the purpose for which Iraya was wanted. That being so, the whole of the evidence in the case and the statements of both the accused taken together leave it really doubtful, not merely subject to a fantastic doubt, whether accused No. 2 knew beforehand that Iraya was to be murdered, and the evidence and the statements taken together go to show that in fact accused No. 2 did not take any part in the murder. Consequently it must be held in my opinion that it is not proved that the accused No. 2 in any way was cognizant of or assisted in, the murder and consequently it must be held that he should be acquitted.

A DEBATABLE QUESTION.

There remain now only two points in the case on which I wish to say anything. The first is that after accused No. 1 had showed the place where the sword was eventually discovered, accused No. 2 was taken separately and he went to the same place, and pointed it out. The Judge has admitted evidence of this on the ground that the evidence is admissible as proof of the conduct of accused No. 2 and that it is admissible under Section 8 of the Evidence Act and that Section 27 of the Evidence Act has nothing whatever to do with the matter. If proof of conduct of that kind is admissible, then undoubtedly I think the Sessions Judge is right in saying it is admissible under Section 8 and certainly has no connection with Section 27, because we are dealing not with what a man says but with what he did. Whether evidence of this conduct is or is not admissible under Section 8 is a very debatable question, and I do not at present wish to express any opinion on that point, for in the view I take of this case it makes not the slightest difference that accused No. 2 knew where the sword was buried and pointed out the place. Because assuming, as we assume, even though we acquit accused No. 2 that he was present at the murder and assisted in disposing of the corpse, he would be very likely indeed to know the position of the hidden sword, and the fact that he knew of it would certainly not be evidence against him even as cogent as the circumstance that he was present at the murder and helped to dispose of the corpse.

The second point, I wish to mention, is that part of the Sessions Judge's judgment in which he writes, "It is clear from the injuries found on the corpse that Iraya was murdered by at least two persons, one armed with a sword, and one with a stick for the fracture of the jaw, and the contused wounds on the head and shoulder must be referred to stick blows. I can only conclude then that accused No. 2 took an active part in the murder. It seems probable that the cut on the left hand was received by Iraya in defending himself and it is very likely that the cut on the neck was given after he was felled (by the blows on the head) as stated by accused No. 1." As I have said, I regard the Sessions Judge's treatment of this case and discussion of the evidence as particularly careful and, I may add, lucid. But I am not convinced by this part of the judgment. I quite appreciate the important fact that the man's jaw was broken and in that there was a contused wound on the head and that these injuries were probably caused at the time of the murder and may be most probably ascribed to a stick. Now if I were asked to conjecture, from the medical evidence only, how this man had been murdered, I should conjecture that he had been struck on the head with a stick first and knocked down and then struck with the sword as he lay on the ground. That of course is only a conjecture. But, however, one conjectures the murder as taking place, if one comes to the conclusion that the man was probably knocked down first by a blow with a stick or a club and then struck with the sword, it would not be in any way necessary to assume that two persons participated in the murder. Even on accused No. 1's account of the affair he evidently took the deceased Iraya by surprise. He apparently struck him at a moment when Iraya was absolutely unprepared for any attack. Nor do I think, the fact that accused No. 1 had with him a sword in any way makes improbable the suggestion that he also had a stick or a club or something of that kind, for it is apparent in the statement of both the accused that the sword which accused No. 1 carried was concealed in his blanket. If a man were openly carrying a sword he would no doubt be likely enough to be without a stick, but if he were secretly carrying the sword the presence of which he wished to conceal, there would be no reason why he should not carry a stick also with him. Perhaps an additional reason why he should.

There are no other points in the case that it is in my opinion necessary for me to elaborate.

The result is that in my opinion the sentence of death should be confirmed in the case of accused No. 1, for the murder was a brutal and premeditated one, and that accused No. 2 should be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Bhadkamker appeared for the first accused.

Mr. V. R. Sirur appeared for the second accused.

DAY COST IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ABDUL RAHIMAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision to set aside the order of costs made by the Magistrate.

Justice Heaton in delivering judgment observed:—

This is a case in which a magistrate, when making an order for the adjournment of the case he was trying, made also an order that the accused should pay the day's costs of the complainant, which he assessed at Rs. 30. We are not prepared to say that this order was illegal. It will be seen from the case of Mathura Prasad v. Basant Lal, I.L.R., 28 Allahabad page 295, that the Allahabad High Court has come to the conclusion that such an order is permitted by the terms of Section 344 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code. The same conclusion, we gather, has been reached by the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras. But the Criminal Procedure Code does not make special provision for costs in the course of a criminal trial, and one thing seems to me to be perfectly clear, and it is this: that if Section 344 is to be regarded as justifying an order as to costs, it can only be where the circumstances are exceptional and where for some reason or another the ordinary everyday method of conducting criminal cases must be departed from. I say this because I feel sure that if our criminal law intended orders as to costs to be a normal part of our criminal proceedings, it would be clearly provided for. We should not be compelled to seek for authority for making such an order in a section like 344 and in such words as those in which that section is framed.

AN ORDINARY CASE.

Taking, it, therefore, as I do take it, that our common everyday practice, which is in accordance with the intentions of the Code, does not contemplate an order as to costs; then one has to see, whether, when an order as to costs has been made, the circumstances are so peculiar as to justify the order. In this case they do not seem to me to be in any way peculiar. It is an ordinary case, one with which we are very familiar. A party applies for a transfer and then applies for an adjournment of the case. Such an adjournment is commonly granted and in certain cases as the law provides must be granted. I think, therefore, that the order as to costs in this case should be set aside. The amount, if paid, should be refunded.

MISS TARABAI.

The management of Miss Tarabai and her grand Indian Circus have arranged to give a special benefit performance in aid of the "Our Day" Fund under the patronage of the "Our Day" Fund Committee on Thursday, 27th instant. An entirely new and attractive programme is drawn up which includes all the admirable feats of Miss Tarabai and the feats of her famous Circus troupe. It is expected that the public will eagerly help in making the performance a great success.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/6, MARRIS, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY RACING.

3RD. EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Wednesday, 26th December, 1917.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Anthracite 9-10, All Silk 9-0, Cyanite 8-9, Kim III 8-7, Philanthropist 8-5, Black Kite 8-3, Dress 8-1, Dorian 8-0, Double Chin 7-13, Royal Band 7-10, Lady Muriel 7-5, Comical Corner 7-4.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Haven of Rest 9-12, Dollet 9-8, Dunskey 9-7, Billy Bawn 9-3, Servian 9-3, Bellicose 9-0, Dyna 9-0, Glad Rags 8-12, Andoversford 8-12, Hoppner 8-11, Motor Wrap 8-8, Impecunious 8-6, Lady James 8-6, Partial Eclipse 8-3, Enchantment 7-13, Lupinus 7-12, Taxi Girl 7-12, Wise Thrush 7-10, Fari Lad 7-10, Fine Trout 7-5, Arras 7-3, Pink Flannel 7-3, Adelaide II 7-3, Przemsyl 6-11, Rosemary 6-8.

THT RIFON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Haven of Rest 9-12, Somali 9-6, Memento 9-6, Dunskey 9-6, Servian 9-1, Rueful 8-11, Hunyadi 8-10, Mousme 8-8, Saunterer 8-8, Dyna 8-8, Madrina 8-6, Rochambole 8-3, Lady James 8-2, Lupinus 7-12, R. G. 7-9, Kit Grey Leg 7-7, Lucky Queen 7-0.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Sparrow Hawk 9-8, Dhaman 9-8, Collingwood 9-7, Kavid 9-6, Gold Fish II 9-2, East Court 8-12, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-5, Tajilmulook 7-12, Gazal 7-12, Zaheir 7-12, Mohsel 7-10, Ajax 7-9, Tawdry 7-8, Black Hussar 7-7, Mooltan 7-5, Royal Court 7-0, Osprey 6-7, Kaiumers 6-4, Black Ivory 6-1, Fairy Gold 6-0.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Tammooz 9-12, Baloz 9-10, Red Cross 9-8, Ace of Royals 9-8, Durban 9-5, Saidan 9-2, Four Aces 8-9, Vellard 8-5, Defender 8-2, Young Majub 7-13, Investment 7-9, Lord Rosebery 7-8, Dhaidan 7-6, Bayonet 6-8, Ruby Fish 6-3, Equator 6-3, Justice 6-0, Marmora 6-0, Radium 6-0, Varlet 6-0.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Ajax 9-12, Investment 9-8, Aimer 9-4, Royal Court 9-3, Osprey 8-10, Black Ivory 8-4, Dartmoor 8-4, Nassau 8-4, Najdi 8-2, Powerful 8-1, Minoru 7-13, Makbul 7-13, Full House 7-13, Equator 7-11, Creme de Menthe 7-11, Acetine 7-10, Natal 7-9, Morning Light 7-9, Collector 7-9, Bill Bailey 7-8, Justice 7-6, Fairy Gold 7-5, Good Morning 7-4, Angler 7-4.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Pacific 9-7, Shailan 9-5, Duhallow 9-5, Raven 9-3, Eldorado 9-3, Cinzalee 9-1, Mandil 8-11, Shimran 8-10, Adil 8-10, Argonaut 8-9, Quantity 8-9, Paradise 8-9, Legislator 8-8, Hamid Pasha 8-8, Resold 8-8, Royal Taj 8-5, Sunflower 8-5, Tawakul 8-5, Balloon 8-4, Financier 8-3, Victor 8-2, Ikbal 8-1, Shatra 8-1, Deep Sea 8-1, St. Leger 8-0, Tasmania 8-0, Edward 8-0, Harrington 7-12, Boyer 7-12, Sir Martin 7-11, The Ally 7-11, Taimoor 7-11, Britannia 7-9, Salim 7-9, Second String 7-9, Viking 7-6, Mid Air 7-5, Aurangazeeb 7-5, Panama 7-2, Investor 7-2, Akbar 7-2, Rajputana 7-0, Muckdunia 7-0, Rivoli 6-13, Shabash 6-12, Banker 6-12, Ormuz 6-12, Barjora 6-9.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Anthracite 9-10, All Silk 9-0, Cyanite 8-9, Kim III 8-7, Black Kite 8-3, Dress 8-1, Dorian 8-0, Double Chin 7-13, Royal Band 7-10, Lady Muriel 7-5, Comical Corner 7-4.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Haven of Rest 9-12, Dollet 9-8, Dunskey 9-7, Billy Bawn 9-3, Servian 9-3, Bellicose 9-0, Glad Rags 8-12, Andoversford 8-12, Hoppner 8-11, Motor Wrap 8-8, Impecunious 8-6, Partial Eclipse 8-3, Taxi Girl 7-12, Wise Thrush 7-10, Fari Lad 7-10, Fine Trout 7-5, Arras 7-3, Pink Flannel 7-3, Przemsyl 6-11.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Haven of Rest 9-12, Somali 9-6, Memento 9-6, Dunskey 9-6, Servian 9-1, Rueful 8-11, Mousme 8-8, Saunterer 8-8, Madrina 8-6, Rochambole 8-3, Lady James 8-2, Lupinus 7-12, R. G. 7-9, Kit Grey Leg 7-7.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Sparrow Hawk 9-8, Dhaman 9-8, Kavid 9-6, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-5, Tajilmulook 7-12, Gazal 7-12, Zaheir 7-12, Ajax 7-9, Tawdry 7-8, Moolan 7-5, Kaimners 6-4.

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Tammooz 9-12, Baloz 9-10, Red Cross 9-8, Ace of Royals 9-8, Durban 9-5, Four Aces 8-9, Vellard 8-5, Defender 8-2, Young Majub 7-13, Investment 7-9, Dhaidan 7-9, Bayonet 6-8.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Royal Court 8-7, Osprey 9-0, Black Ivory 8-8, Dartmoor 8-8, Nassan 8-8, Najdi 8-6, Powerful 8-5, Makbul 8-3, Full House 8-3, Equator 8-1, Creme de Menthe 8-1, Acetine 8-0, Natal 7-13, Morning Light 7-13, Collector 7-13, Fairy Gold 7-9, Good Morning 7-8, Angler 7-8.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4 lbs.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Pacific 9-7, Shailan 9-5, Duhallow 9-5, Cinzalee 9-1, Mandil 8-11, Argonaut 8-9, Quantity 8-9, Legislator 8-8, Hamid Pasha 8-8, Resold 8-8, Tawakul 8-5, Balloon 8-4, Victor 8-2, Shatra 8-1, St. Leger 8-0, Tasmania 8-0, Sir Martin 7-11, Britannia 7-9, Salim 7-9, Second String 7-9, Panama 7-2, Investor 7-2, Akbar 7-2, Ormuz 6-12.

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OPERATION OF THE "STAR CHAMBER" ACT.

"THE CHRONICLE" SECURITY CASE.

ASSAULT ON POPULAR LIBERTY

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

MR. TILAK ON PRESS ACT.

"HOME RULE—A DEATH BLOW TO BUREAUCRACY."

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday morning at Shantaram's Chawl at Mughbhat, with a view to protest against the Press Act of 1910, and the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in taking security from "The Bombay Chronicle," the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. There was a large audience representing the different communities in Bombay.

Mr. Dhanjisha in proposing that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel do take the chair said that he had made a mark recently by carrying through successfully, in the local Legislative Council, the Educational Bill which would in a few years bring home education to every home in this country. (Applause.)

HON. MR. PATEL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Patel said:—

It is a matter of great regret that we should have been compelled to assemble on this occasion, at the very moment almost when Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State is arriving in Bombay on his mission of peace and goodwill, in a meeting of protest. We are equally anxious as his Excellency the Viceroy that an atmosphere of peace and calm should be preserved at this moment. But, unfortunately, the Government have chosen such a time to indulge in one of those assaults on our popular liberties which were the cause of all the recent bitterness which Lord Chelmsford by his statesmanlike pronouncement last August and the release of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers had done much to dispel. Gentlemen, I do not know how far Lord Chelmsford is personally responsible for the action that has been taken against the Editor and Publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle." It may be that, like the enquiries made about Mr. Horniman by the Magistrate, it was done behind his back. But one is inclined to believe that this action could not have been taken except at the instigation of the Government of Bombay and with the assent of the Government of India, and if that is so, I ask his Excellency Lord Chelmsford, frankly, whether his Government are keeping the truce, when they choose this time to revive and put in force such un-British and illiberal repressive measures as the Press Act of 1910, against a daily journal whose name is a household word, not only in this Presidency but all over India. Is this the way to win the trust of the people in the good intentions of Government to reform the administration and purge it of the repressive acts which are based on a denial of all those splendid traditions of liberty for which the name of Britain stands in the world to-day?

THE REPRESSIVE WEAPON.

That is one point. Our first protest today is against the use of this repressive weapon by the Executive, at the moment when the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu come here, as we think, for our political redemption. But, apart from the special circumstances of the case, we are here to protest against the very existence at any time of such a measure as this Press Act of 1910 which is a direct interference with the liberties of the people. Gentlemen, is the keeping of presses and the publishing of newspapers a questionable or dangerous occupation, like the selling of girls or the keeping of explosives that those who follow this calling should be penalised without trial or made to give security for good behaviour like bad characters who are expected to commit crimes? But even the bad character is not treated as a criminal and penalised before he has been given the opportunity of defending himself in open court; and the onus of proving that he is a suspicious character from whom security should be taken lies on the Crown. But what sort of an Act is this which lays the onus on a respectable citizen of proving that he is *not* a suspicious character? What sort of a law is it which tells a man "unless you can give me some *special* reasons why you should not be regarded as a potential criminal, you must deposit security for your good behaviour?" Gentlemen, it is no sort of law and it is a blot on the Statute Book. Nothing like it has ever been heard of in the history of British administration in this or any other country. It is a gross interference with the liberty of the subject, a grave restriction of the liberties of the people.

JUDGMENT IN MADRAS CASE.

What did the acting Chief Justice of Madras say? He said that the law under which action was taken against Mrs. Besant, and now against Mr. Horniman, imposes a serious disability on the keepers of presses—and correspondingly on the publishers of newspapers—and he goes on

> "It must have the effect of hampering the carrying on of what is ordinarily "not only a perfectly legitimate business; but one which has played such "an important part in the diffusion of "knowledge, and of civilization."

and again he says the terms of the act "vest the local Government with a discre- "tion so large and unfettered that the "keeping of printing presses and the pub- "lication of newspapers becomes an extre- "mely hazardous undertaking in the coun- "try. A press may be devoted to the "printing of most useful and meritorious "literature or other publication of an en- "tirely innocent and non-controversial na- "ture, yet it will be liable to forfeiture "if any matters printed in such press are "considered by the Government to be ob- "jectionable within the meaning of the Act. "Similarly a newspaper may be consistently "staunch in its loyalty to the Govern- "ment, its general policy may be above "all reproach, the sincerity and *bona-fides* "of the intention of the editor may not "be liable to question, but if any letters "or other writings are let in, may be "through carelessness, which come within "the scope of any of the clauses to section "4, the Government may at once, with- "out any trial, or, even a warning, for- "feit the security and in this way put an "end to the newspaper itself."

Gentlemen, the liberty of the Press is a primitive right, an inalienable right of a free people; it is much more the indispensable right of a people who are not protected by free institutions and who have no voice in the control of the Government of their country. "In England," says another Madras Judge, "the law is clear that the right of free writing is a common law right." We claim also that it should be a common law right in India. But can there be free discussion, free writing, when you say to a man, for some reasons *which he is not allowed to know*, "Deposit Rs. 2,000/-" and if you write anything more of what we disapprove and have not told you of, we will forfeit that Rs. 2,000/- and you will have to deposit Rs. 10,000/- and then we will forfeit that and confiscate your press *without trial*, but on the *ipse dixit* of the people you have dared to *criticise*." Gentlemen, it requires a courageous man to write freely and fearlessly, to stick to his duty to the public, with such a sword of Damocles hanging over his head. It is our consolation, the only one, that we have in the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" on, who, we believe will continue to do his duty and continue to speak for us, regardless of repressive laws and threats of the Executive."

"CHRONICLE" A HOUSEHOLD WORD THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Gentlemen, I must be brief as I have to go away to keep a previous engagement, which really would have prevented me from coming here, but I was determined to come. I felt it my duty at all cost to accept the invitation to preside over this meeting. I can only, therefore, say a few words more. What is this paper which is the latest victim of this measure which restricts the liberties of the Press and penalises free citizens without trial? I said just now its name was a household word throughout India. Is that an exaggerated statement? The name of "Bombay Chronicle" is revered throughout the land as a journal that has stood throughout its career as the champion of popular liberties, a leader in the vanguard of India's struggle for political emancipation and release from economic bondage; the fearless exposer of every kind of abuse—official or non-official, European or Indian; the never-failing refuge of the oppressed; the friend of the poor no less than the rich. It has been truly said on many occasions that "The Bombay Chronicle" has struck a new note in journalism in this country. Gentlemen, it has struck many new notes, healthy, helpful and progressive notes of which we stood much in need, and it is a journal beloved by the people, revered even by thousands who have perhaps never even read it, who cannot read it, but who know of its constant fight for their liberties and their country by its fame, which has spread far and wide. That gentlemen is the journal which the Executive has thought fit to assail under this repressive law. I am here as a public man to resent it. My friends on this platform are here as public men to resent it. You have assembled here in this great audience to resent it and we want the Government to understand that we the Citizens of Bombay, do vehemently and bitterly resent this attempt to restrict the activities of the journal which we regard as our friend and champion. And we demand, first that the Magistrate should be called upon to cancel his order, and second that the whole Press Act should be wiped off the Statute Book.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. B. G. Tilak then moved the first resolution,

(a) That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay protests against the continued existence of the Press Act of 1910 as a grave restriction of the liberties of the Indian People and an unjustifiable interference with the freedom of those pursuing a legitimate and beneficial calling.

(b) This Meeting protests against the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in taking security of Rs. 2,000 under the Act from Mr. B. G. Horniman, as publisher of "The Bombay Chronicle"; and pledges itself to use every lawful means to prevail upon the Government to take such steps as are necessary to persuade the Magistrate to cancel his order.

"A DISGRACE TO OUR STATUTE."

Mr. Tilak said that the Press Act of 1910 was a disgrace to our Statute Book. He said when the right of public speech and public criticism was conceded to us forty or fifty years ago, or before that, this question was raised: If you concede the right of free criticism to Indians that right is likely to be used against the bureaucracy, against the despotic Government, because there is no greater enemy of despotism than a free press (hear, hear). The institution of free criticism is an English institution and its effects were watched in England and noted too. The bureaucracy knew, the Government of India knew and Parliament knew also, that if the right of free criticism was conceded to the Indian subjects they were sure to use it against the despotic Government of that country. This was the answer given to it at that time, that it would not do to curtail that right and that it must be given freely. So Parliament gave it freely and Parliament at that time also thought of the possible consequences of the Act, but what was the solution suggested? If this liberty of the press and free criticism clashed against the interests of the bureaucracy it was the bureaucracy that must be amended and not the Act. (Hear, hear). The whole argument at that time was that the right of free press must be conceded and that if it ever came in the way of despotism that despotism must be removed gradually. But what was the situation of the Government of India at present? Not that the despotism should be amended but that the liberty of the press and free criticism given to us ought to be curtailed. All those who had read the speeches made at the time of the passing of the Act and also Lord Morley's pronouncement on the subject, must have noted that it was considered at that time that despotism and free press were inconsistent. That was the dictum at the time. Well, he (the speaker) agreed there. A despotic Government could not tolerate a free press in the country but the English notion was that when such a conflict arose it was not the liberty that should be curtailed but that despotism ought to be removed. In fact it was a remedy against despotism deliberately adopted in those days but now the whole power being in the hands of the bureaucracy they had turned the scales. They said they had given us the liberty of free criticism—that was inconsistent with their acts—and they had the power in their hands, and they wanted something more than the Penal Code to keep us under subjection, to prevent us their servants and subjects from criticising their acts. That was the only reason for the passing of the Act. It was at one time suggested that this Act should be directed against the Indian press and not against the English press, but gradually times had changed and the English press had also been voicing forth the aspirations of Indians and criticising the administration in the same strain that the Indian press had been doing before, and so the Act came to be applied to "New India" and "The Bombay Chronicle." It was a Vernacular Press Act once; now the Press Act of 1910 is directed both against the vernacular and the English press. They knew how this doctrine of the bureaucracy to muzzle not only the vernacular press but also the English press had been developed. There was the Vernacular Press Act against which in those days a great agitation had been made. Then the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, was against it and it was repealed. Now we had another Act of 1910, the effect of which was to place the whole power in the hands of the bureaucracy without having to go to a Judicial Court. They did not want the people to criticise their acts and their motives, and if we criticised them they had the remedy in their own hands. They were now moving for Home Rule, and if that Home Rule was granted the very first thing that they would do would be to repeal all these repressive Acts at a single session of the Legislative Council without discussion.

MUZZLING A NEWSPAPER.

To muzzle a newspaper was like muzzling the mouths of the people, because the newspapers represent the views of the people. The bureaucracy has the power and they use it to their best advantage. It was human nature. If we were bureaucrats we might have passed similar despotic Acts, but it was for the people to see that it was removed. They would continue to do it until they were stopped, until their power was taken away from them. That they did it for their own protection and for the sake of prestige went without saying, and therefore the resolution before the meeting required no more words from the speaker to commend it to their acceptance, but he said he would like to conclude with one story, which was told by Sir Rash Behari Ghosh on a similar occasion: "There was once a dispute between Apollo and a peasant and there was some bone of contention between them. The peasant argued in his own way and Apollo argued in his own way and in the meanwhile the peasant thought that Apollo being a great god all-mighty, all-powerful, his argument must be right. Directly after this Apollo told the peasant: 'If you do not accept my view I will bring a thunderbolt and crush you.' (Laughter.) To that the peasant replied 'Hitherto I thought that you were in the right but now that you are speaking of your thunderbolt I think you are wrong.'" So this Act was a thunderbolt and directly the bureaucracy thought that they wanted the Act then we might conclude at once that they were in the wrong.

THE GOVERNMENT MOVE.

As regards the second part of the resolution about the magisterial action, Mr. Tilak said he would pity him rather than be angry with him. He was a doll under the Act. Once Government wished to launch this Act against Mr. Horniman the Magistrate had no discretion. It was the Government that was moving in the matter. Government wanted the Magistrate to do something under a particular Act and they had the initiative in their own hands. When he said they should not be angry with the Magistrate he did not mean that his acts should not be condemned but they must be condemned as a part of the Act of 1910 rather than as an act of his own free will. He had no free will in it, and the only alternative would be to give up his post; he could not but order a security as he loved his pay better than our liberty.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

We should not also blame the bureaucracy for being determined to retain the power in their own hands because the bureaucracy was but human as also was the Magistrate. Our object must be to exert our utmost to see that such legislation was done away with and that there was no future chance of its being revived. Even in England if the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George were to criticise the bureaucracy and if the bureaucracy had the power to stop him they would do it. It was a question of interests and not of persons. Their interests were different and ours were different. We were now trying not merely to repeal this act, but to deprive the bureaucracy of its power and the best way for it was Home Rule. It was a part of our programme and it was bound to come. The bureaucracy were trying their utmost to avoid death and Home Rule would be a death blow to them. It would be very inconvenient to them, very disrespectful and very harmful to their prestige. They had ruled over India for so many years and they wanted to continue that despotism but we were now alive to all that was going on and if they had not passed this Act of 1910 and not done several other things the cry for Home Rule would not have been so loud. The more such acts were passed the more would the people be awakened to their duty and the result would be that the bureaucracy would have to surrender their power. (Loud applause.)

THE OPPRESSION ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan seconded the resolution in a lengthy speech in Urdu and said that the Press Act was synonymous with the Oppression Act.

HISTORY OF THE ACT.

Mr. R. P. Karandiker in supporting the resolution said (in Marathi) that they were pressed for time as they had to leave for Calcutta by the special, and they should, therefore, get through their work as soon as possible. At the same time he wanted to give them the history of the whole matter from its very beginning. In the years 1830-1840 when there was criticism of the actions of the Company's servants—who were the predecessors of the present day bureaucracy—which they did not like, they started a newspaper of their own with a view to counteracting the independent press. But this was not a successful move and the whole move ended in a failure, and public criticism was not stopped. In 1877 when the late Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, there was again criticism of the actions of Government, as India at that period was afflicted with the visitation of a severe famine etc., and the Vernacular Press Act was introduced. In 1899 action was taken against a paper in Benares, and it was then found that the criticism of Government was not confined to the Vernacular Press alone but that the English Press also was liable to catch that contagion, and take its proper share in the criticism of Government. Hence in 1910 the present Press Act was passed in order to muzzle the whole Press in India—both English and vernacular. At that time public opinion was both surprised and pained at the action of their elected members in the Imperial Legislative Council in giving their assent to this oppressive Act. But they must remember the promises which were given to them at the time by the bureaucracy, and must not be surprised that their representatives gave their consent. If at any future time their elected members should be induced to withdraw their resolutions in the Council, or give their consent to an unpopular measure, they must vividly remember the promises—which were never kept—given to the public at the time of the passing of the Press Act. That Act was the result of believing in the promises of the bureaucracy which were never fulfilled.

BUREAUCRATIC METHODS.

The bureaucracy employed two methods to undermine the independent press in India—the first was subsidising and the next the Press Act. Those papers, which were not amenable to the inducements of subsidies were brought to book by means of this oppressive Act. They had already been told by Mr. Tilak that the magistrate's action was an executive act, and that he was a mere tool in the hands of the bureaucracy. The speaker, however, dissented from this and thought that the magistrate's act was a judicial act and not executive. It was the bounden duty of every magistrate to hear what the accused had to urge on his own behalf and in this case the magistrate should have allowed Mr. Horniman to rebut any specific charges that might have been brought against him confidentially. But that had not been done. Mr. Karandiker wanted to know what Mr. Horniman had done to incense the bureaucracy so much. Perhaps the phrase in regard to Mr. Montagu that 'she was a prisoner in the bureaucratic camp' was not liked by Government. But what was the fact? If Mr. Montagu had come into their midst as any and every provincial satrap did, he would have had a fitting reception in consonance with his position. But that was not to be, and he had been kept away from the people and kept closely guarded in the camp of the bureaucracy. It was their bounden duty to help such an outspoken and independent paper as the "Chronicle." Government helped their own press by means of subsidy and was it not the duty of the people to help their own organs of opinion? They must do their best to help journals like this. They must tell the Government frankly that they did not want the Press Act. There had been many protests against the Press Act, but to bring home to the public the gravity and the oppressive nature of the Act it was necessary that action should have been taken against Mrs. Besant and Mr. Horniman. How many of them would have assembled there in a protest meeting if action had not been taken by Government against the "Bombay Chronicle"? Until action was taken against such prominent papers, people did not realise the gravity of the whole thing. They did not want to welcome Mr. Montagu with a protest meeting against the Press Act, but the Government had forced their hands and they were powerless. This was one of the signs of the times that Mr. Montagu should be ushered into the city with a vehement protest against the Press Act. He heartily supported the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

THE FOUR PARTIES.

Mr. N. C. Kelker then proposed:

That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to

1. H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.
2. His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council,
3. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council,
4. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

Mr. Kelker said that they should forward the resolutions to those who were instrumental in passing the order for security against "The Bombay Chronicle." In this particular case there must have been four parties concerned with the order. The first was the Secretary of State for India, although he might say that he had taken no part in this affair personally. To this he (the speaker) would reply that Mr. Montagu had been called here by the Viceroy and he was, therefore involved in this matter. Mr Montagu had come here to do acts of statemanship, and we should therefore tell him that unless he removed this order he could do no statesmanlike act in India. Then we had the Viceroy and although the Press Act was not passed by him, it was passed by the Viceregal Council. Therefore, the Viceroy should take action to remove this oppressive Act from the Statute Book. In regard to the Governor of Bombay we should tell him that the magistrate was only a tool in his hands and that he himself was responsible for this action against the "Bombay Chronicle." Coming to the last person, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as Mr. Tilak had told them, we should rather pity him than be angry with him, for he was the instrument of the bureaucracy. Mr. Kelker did not think much good would come out of their forwarding a copy of this resolution to the magistrate. But he would request him to file this resolution along with the confidential letter which he must have received from Government conveying their instructions as to what action should be taken against the "Bombay Chronicle." (Laughter.) We should, therefore, ask him to take what action he liked in view of the resolution.

THE ANALOGY OF AUSTRIA.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan in seconding the resolution said when the Bill was considered in the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Herbert Risley in supporting the measure brought in the analogy of Austria and said that a similar Act was in force in that country. Sir Herbert Risley asked the Council to support the oppressive Bill, because despotism was rampant in Austria which was the friend of Germany. But it was not a fact that the executive in Austria had the power to muzzle the Press, as they could do in India, for they had to go before a judicial tribunal there. The very fact of their bringing in to their aid such examples from Austria and Germany conclusively proved that it was an oppressive measure which was a blot on the Statute Book. The sooner it was removed the better for all concerned. At the time of passing the Bill, we were given to understand that it would be removed as soon as the authorities had gained their object. Now circumstances had changed for the better and conditions had improved. Even the Government of India had been forced to admit that objectionable writing had disappeared from the press. If that was the case, why had not the Government removed this Act from the Statute Book? Why was it that the British Government had taken part in the present great war? it was to defend liberty. Was it not, therefore, their duty to remove this law against the Press? Government might say that these are war times and that it was impossible for them to take any action for the purpose of removing this law. To that our answer would be: "Do not put into force such a measure at the present time."

Mr. S. N. Gazdar in supporting the resolution said at a time when the British statesmen were saying that they were fighting for the liberty and freedom of other nations their own representatives in India—the official bureaucrats—were placing restrictions on our liberty. The present was a glaring example of one of their restrictions. The Secretary of State for India had been receiving deputations and representations to redress our grievances and it would be for the best that the resolutions we had passed should be sent to him. He, therefore, supported the resolution.

The resolution was then passed.

OUR CLAIM FOR LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Doraswami in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President emphasised the point that there was a fundamental conflict between freedom of speech and a free system of Government and repressive measures. This conflict was in a very acute form at present and all freedom-loving people should bring to bear all the energy, influence and resources at their command and carry on a vigourous, continuous and above all, an executive and propagandist work not only in this country but in England which was the seat of power. We were now in the fourth year of the war,—the war that had been most significantly called the War of Freedom. The heads of the two great Democracies, namely President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, had abundantly made it evident that when this war was over despotism would tumble down, that it would make the world safe for freedom, and when it was so were we Indians to continue under this regime and perpetuate this slavery? We must claim that the two institutions of liberty and democracy must be speedily and *in toto* conceded to us.

Mr. Mowjibhai seconded the resolution, and it was passed.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, accompanied by the Hon. Sir William Vincent, the Earl of Donoughmore, Sir William Duke, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. C. H. Roberts, Mr. M. C. C. Seton, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Mr. C. H. Kisch, Lieut.-Colonel Verney, Lieut.-Colonel Auston Smith, Mr T. Sloan, Mr. F. C. Halliday, Mr. A. L. Parsons, Mr. G. E. Franey, Captain Holland-Hibbert, Captain Denny, and Captain Baring have arrived at Government House.

H. E. the Governor received H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and the Thakore Saheb of Amod yesterday morning.

A formal invitation was sent Lord Ronaldshay by the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee, but his Excellency has not found his way to accept it.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO LADY WILLINGDON.

FROM MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

H. E. Lady Willingdon has received the following telegram from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force:—

"Army in Mesopotamia send kind and hearty Christmas Greeting. We are all most grateful to your Excellency and Committee for immense trouble which you have taken during past year in looking after our interests and also to those who have responded so generously by contribution to the Fund."

FREE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 24.

The appointment of the President of the Karachi Municipality has hitherto been made by the Commissioner-in-Sind and condition has been imposed that the gentleman to be appointed should secure two-thirds of the votes of the Corporation. The Commissioner has now directed that this condition shall in future be waived and that the Karachi municipality shall elect its own president without a restriction.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL SERVICE CONFERENCE.

The first All-India Social Service Conference will be held in Calcutta on Thursday, the 27th December, at 5 p.m., in the Calcutta University Institute Hall, College Square.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi will preside.

Social Service workers from all parts of India will address the Conference. Accounts of work from Social Service Institutions in India are invited for incorporation in the Report of the Conference. An Enquiry Office has been opened at 63, Amherst Street (Bengal Social Service League Office), Calcutta, where names of the Delegates will be registered and tickets will be handed over on presenting themselves from the 23rd instant.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Indian Industrial Conference holds its thirteenth session in the Congress Pandal on the 30th and 31st instant. Mr. V. P. Madhao Rao has been elected President of the Conference and Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Already a large number of papers by Industrialists all over India have been submitted to the Standing Committee to be read in the Conference. Those that are willing to read any paper or move any resolution in the Conference, are requested to communicate at once with the Secretaries at 1/2, College Square, Calcutta. Draft resolutions are in the course of preparation for submission to the Subjects Committee and any suggestion in the matter will be thankfully received by the Committee.

ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The fourteenth session of the All-India Temperance Conference will be held on Thursday, the 27th instant, from 8 to 10-30 a.m., at "Lily Cottage," No. 78, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur will preside at the Conference. Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. A social gathering of the delegates will be held at the same place on Friday, the 28th instant, from 4 to 7 p.m.

Arrangements are being made for holding a successful session. The Rev. Herbert Anderson, the local Secretary of the Reception Committee (No. 48, Ripon Street, Calcutta), will be glad to hear from the delegates who intend to proceed to Calcutta to attend the ensuing Conference.

ALL-INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

The All-India Fourth Bhatia conference met to-day at Lower Chitpore Bioscope Theatre. Bhatias from different parts of India arrived in great number of Mr. Mehji Ranchhordas as chairman of the reception committee welcomed the delegates. Hon. Mr. Kalianji was elected president. He delivered his address in which special reference was made to Mr. Mulraj Khatau Charities. Bhatia ladies attended the conference in great number.

As Sheth Khetsi Khiashi is going to Calcutta as the President of the Jain Conference, Dr. Punsy Hirji Maistri, will accompany, in his stead, the deputation waiting upon H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India on Wednesday, from the Jain Association of India.

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Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 25, 1917.

A NATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

The world under the stress of the greatest trial it has had to undergo, is awakening to the importance of education in national life. In India, too, there was never a greater or more insistent demand for education—more education and better education—than there is today, though the Government seem still unable to respond adequately to the movement. One should be grateful for small mercies, however, and it is some consolation that, however much he may have failed to read the signs of the times in other directions, in respect of education at any rate Lord Chelmsford has evinced an earnest interest. Indications are not lacking that the awakening covers all parts of the country. Of these, perhaps, none is so striking as the decision of his Highness the Nizam to establish a University in his State. The condition of education in the Hyderabad State has been admittedly woeful. Since the accession of the present Nizam, however, a new vigour has been infused into its educational activities with very satisfactory results, culminating in the inauguration of a scheme for a University. It would be superfluous at this time of day to emphasise that without the vitalising force of a University, the progressive development of a self-reliant State, such as that of the Nizam, would be impossible. These obvious considerations, along with the special needs of his State, weighted with his Highness the Nizam when in April last he issued the following order :—

"I am pleased to express my approval of "the views set forth in the *Arzdasht* and the "memorandum submitted therewith, regarding the inauguration of a University in the "State, in which the knowledge and culture "of ancient and modern times may be blended so harmoniously as to remove the defects "created by the present system of education, "and full advantage may be taken of all that "is best in the ancient and modern systems of "physical, intellectual and spiritual culture. "In addition to its primary object to diffuse "knowledge, it should aim at the moral training of the students and give an impetus to "research in all scientific subjects. The fundamental principle in the working of the University should be that Urdu should form "the medium of higher education, but that "a knowledge of English as a language should "at the same time be deemed compulsory for "all students. With this object in view I am "pleased to order that steps be taken for the "inauguration, on the lines laid down in the "*Arzdasht*, of a University for the Dominions, "to be called the Osmania University of Hyderabad in commemoration of my accession to "the throne."

A definite statement of the scheme has not yet been published, but the Nizam's Order and a Resolution just issued by his Highness' Government, under the signature of Mr. Hydari, enunciate the broad lines of policy. The orders of his Highness, it is stated, are based on the conviction, shared by many eminent educational authorities, that a student cannot assimilate what is taught him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can when the medium is his mother-tongue, and that the more natural assimilation of knowledge, following upon the enforcement of the latter principle, tends to engender a spirit of enquiry and research. Such a view commands wide assent. The considerations which render it inevitable that English should hold a dominant position in the system of University education in British India obviously do not apply with the same force in a State like Hyderabad, the official language of which is Urdu. But the importance of English, ofcourse, is not based merely or mainly on the ground that it is the official language of British India. Besides being the repository of one of the world's greatest literatures, and the language of two of the foremost democracies, English is also the bond that unites a large portion of the civilized world intellectually as well as politically. India especially must remain in constant touch with the living currents of English culture. To ignore that would be to shut the door on not a few of the most stimulating forces of world-progress. While, therefore, the Nizam's Government have decided to select Urdu,—which is the official language of the State as well as the only vernacular more or less understood throughout the dominions, especially in those urban areas from which his Highness' subjects who generally go in for secondary education, are mainly drawn,—as the medium of instruction in the proposed Osmania University, they have wisely recognised the importance of English in their scheme. The study of English is made compulsory for all students, as the Government are anxious that the *alumni* of the new University should not be inferior to those of the existing Indian Universities in respect of their practical acquaintance with a language which has become indispensable in every department of life. Nor have they any intention at present of cutting themselves adrift from the Madras University; rather, they "consider any change in their position towards that University unwarranted at this stage." The Nizam College and English High Schools serving as feeders to it, will continue, it is stated, to be maintained in the highest possible state of efficiency for the benefit of those who elect to pursue their studies through the medium of English, with a view to graduating in the Madras University.

The existing institutions for oriental studies through the medium Urdu are to be thoroughly re-organised and strengthened, and the curricula now in force modified and improved so as to secure the end in view, and the Nizam's Government hope that with the introduction of modern subjects, taught through a vernacular, these institutions will become more efficient instruments of education and culture. The decision to make Urdu the medium of instruction, however, necessarily involves, as a preliminary measure, the creation of a suitable literature on scientific and technical subjects in that language. The first practical step in this direction has already been taken by the creation of a Translation Bureau with a staff of eight translators, all competent graduates and mostly men who have already made their mark in Urdu literature. Two of the translators will devote themselves to the task of rendering into Urdu works on Physical Science, and others will deal with books on Mathematics, Philosophy, Political Science, Economics, History and Law, his Highness having sanctioned an adequate amount to meet all recurring expenditure for the Bureau. This is, however only one of the many important details that will have to be settled before the University scheme matures— and we have no doubt that in this task the Nizam's Government will invite and secure the co-operation of eminent educationists and Urdu scholars outside the State as, to some extent, they have already done. The chief thing, however, is that the proposed University constitutes, as the Nizam's Government put it, "one of the greatest educational experiments ever tried in India,"—an experiment "which has generally been considered well worth making" and the results of which will naturally be watched with the greatest interest. They expect, not unreasonably, that if it "succeeds in imparting modern knowledge with greater facility and ease than the Indian Universities, while giving its students no less a practical command over the English language, doubtless the system here introduced will be extended to the other principal vernaculars of India." The results, of course, will largely depend on the extent to which his Highness's Government bring to bear on the execution of the scheme the same practical grasp and broad-minded outlook as they have done on its conception.

HINDU-MOSLEM CONCORD.

Indian history as taught in our schools and colleges has to be revised year after year. No doubt as fresh discoveries are made, supplementing our imperfect knowledge of the past we have to look back on India from a vantage-point which commands a clearer view of the truth. Now and then a tentative theory may be advanced like the one which tells us that there was no tragedy of the Black Hole in Calcutta, which, from lack of adequate corroborative proof, bids us at least suspend out judgment. But the bringing to light of historical documents compels our regarding men and things in colors different from those in which lazy tradition or malicious fabrication covered them. The English historians of the times of Aurangzeb who wrote in the nineteenth century would have a different verdict to pronounce upon that monarch's religious views, especially with regard to Hinduism if they were confronted with the evidence which makes Professor Judunath Sarkar's volumes valuable. Similarly, the discoveries made by the Archaeological Department of Mysore and embodied in its latest report would set historians thinking on the traditional estimate of Tipu Sultan's character. We cannot have too much of historical testimonies such as are now made available to us if we are to combat with success the mendacious misreadings behind which a selfish aversion to Hindu-Moslem unity seeks refuge. The more carefully history is studied the more obvious it becomes that the discord between Hindus and Musalmans have had their origin in no insuperable barrier to mutual understanding, that both the communities have lived for centuries in greater unity and mutual goodwill than the two denominations of Christianity in any European country, and that they can be made to live in closer peace and concord if those causes were removed with the elimination of which would disappear the calling of a certain class of salaried sultans in India. Tipu has been depicted to us as a fanatical despot whom nothing so effectually appeased as the blood of a non-Moslem; one, who would, if he could, have annihilated Hinduism in South India. But now we have unearthed before us *sanads* belonging to the Shringeri Math which makes valueless all that previous writers have been teaching our pupils on the subject in schools.

The correspondence between the authority of the Math or See of the successors of Shankaracharya and Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan deserves to be separately printed and more amply commented upon. In the light of those documents it becomes possible (as it is also necessary) to judge of the relations subsisting between the Musalman rulers and Hindu spiritual leaders of a not distant past, in truer perspective. We congratulate the Hindu ecclesiastical authorities who have permitted the examination and translation of the twenty eight letters of Tipu. Every one of them testifies to the esteem in which that autocrat held the Hindu religious leader. In some the Muhammadan ruler desires the Hindu pontiff to offer prayers for himself and his kingdom and to give him the benefit of his benediction. These documents have a most important bearing in another direction. They adduce the requisite proof that not only the normal relations between the adherents of the two faiths in India were harmonious, but that breaches of the peace were mostly owing to secular causes which transcended religious considerations. In fact when the Hindu disagreed with the Musalman it was on grounds just the same on which he differed from his co-religionist. If the Maratha defiled Mosques it was not because they were Musalman sanctuaries but because they were edifices cherished by his adversaries. The Marathas ravaged Hindu temples with the same vigour which they evinced in the desecration of Musalman shrines. The *Swami* of the Shringeri Math complains to Tipu of the violence and bloodshed of the Marathas attending the sack of the Math. And he asks his sovereign for help in money and material to enshrine again the image of the deity outraged by the Marathas. Tipu does not spurn the petition or manifest pleasure at the sanguinary struggle between the infidel communities. In his royal reply he quotes a Sanskrit maxim—"they sow in smiles, they shall reap in tears"—and issues direction to the Musalman Resident to supply a stated amount of cash and grain for the purposes of restoration of the image and the requisite ceremonial.

Notes of the Day.

The King's Message.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the Commons on Thursday, emphasised the necessity of a moral campaign accompanying a material campaign. A striking beginning in the direction referred to by Mr. Asquith, may be found in the King's message to his people, which has just been re-issued. "The world-wide struggle for the triumph of liberty," says the Royal message, "is entering upon its last and most difficult phase." Greater sacrifices than made hitherto have yet to be undergone. Yet there is every reason to face that ordeal with confidence. The Allies have a tremendous moral asset in the fact that their quarrel with the enemy is just. But this fact, however self-evident, must be kept constantly in view by the Allied peoples, so that their determination to endure may never flag until victory is won. This end could not be better secured than by his Majesty's call to his people "to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause."

A Ceylon Example.

In adopting measures of social welfare, Ceylon has, in some respects, shown the way to most progressive cities in this country. At a meeting of the Colombo Municipal Corporation last week a resolution was enthusiastically adopted to the effect that the Municipality should make a provision for the supply of one meal a day to the poor school-going children of the city. The last medical inspection of chidren in the municipal schools of Bombay showed to what an alarming extent the health of a large number of children was impaired for want of proper nutrition. In every civilized country it is being increasingly recognised as a duty lying on the local educational authority to see that the poor children attending schools are fed by it once a day at least. The same obligation on the part of the Bombay Municipality in respect of the poor school children of our city will increase in the proportion in which the Municipality proceeds with its programme of extension of education. Finance is, of course, an inevitable consideration. But surely what Colombo has taken upon itself to do, Bombay should not be too poor to undertake.

Noblesse Oblige !

Lord Ronaldshay, according to a Calcutta telegram, has not seen his way to accept the invitation which was sent to him by the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee to attend the ensuing session of the Congress. The skies would not have fallen if his Lordship had condescended to accept the invitation! The action of his Excellency, we fear, is a characteristic piece of ungraciousness, and contrasts unhappily with the precedent set by two of his *confreres*, who did not deem it below their dignity to grace the meetings of the Congress with their presence. But then, probably, Lord Ronaldshay does not regard these other Provincial "rulers"—as he would call them—as coming up to his mark. The invitation was doubtless sent to the Governor of Bengal as a matter of courtesy and, if anything, he would have enhanced his prestige by accepting it. For the rest, the work of the Congress may be trusted to go on as usual unaffected in the slightest by this display of pettiness.

The Karachi Municipality.

The citizens of Karachi have just been favoured with a concession. The President of the City's Municipality, according to the existing rules, is required to secure a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Corporation and then his election has to be approved by the Commissioner-in-Sind. The latter functionary, who wields the powers of the head of a province, has, however, been pleased to direct that these conditions shall in future be waived, and that the Karachi Municipality shall elect its own president without any restriction. The citizens of Karachi will, no doubt, be duly grateful. But the fact that the elementary right of freely electing its own president has been granted to the Municipality of the second City in the Presidency in this belated manner conveys its own moral. The "snail-pace" at which local self-government is allowed to "progress" constitutes, of course, a standing grievance, and it is therefore impossible for the public to work up much enthusiasm for such concessions as the one we have noted when they come. There was no earthly reason why this same step should not have been taken much earlier. But apparently "catastrophic changes" are an eternal bogey with the powers that be!

A HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT.

PREMIER ON JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

In the course of his speech in the Commons on the motion for adjournment Mr. Lloyd George referring to the capture of Jerusalem, said:—"The most famous city in the world after centuries of strife, costing millions of lives has fallen into the hands of the British Army. The name of every hamlet and hill occupied by the British thrills with sacred memories. The names of Beersheba, Hebron, Bethany, Bethlehem, Mount of Olives, are engraved on the heart of the world. The achievements of the British troops in Mesopotamia and Palestine will remain for ages to come. I do not doubt at all that when the history of 1917 comes to be read ages hence, these events in Mesopotamia and Palestine will hold a much more conspicuous place than many events which loom larger now.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that what was to happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the peace conference and declared that the same observation applied to Armenia, a land which had suffered blood and massacre. The Peace Conference must settle their destiny, but only upon the principle of respecting the desires of the peoples themselves whether Europeans or Arabs.

BRITISH STAND.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR YPRES-STADEN RAILWAY.

HOSTILE CANNONADING IN OTHER PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24.

A British communiqué says under cover of heavy barrage yesterday afternoon the enemy made a local attack near the Ypres-Staden Railway and drove in our advanced posts for a short distance on a front of seven hundred yards.

There was hostile cannonading at Gheluvelt and Poelcapelle.

ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR EPEHY.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. Dec. 24.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué said: The enemy early this morning raided an outpost eastward of Epehy and took a few prisoners. Other raiders in the neighbourhood of the Menin road were driven off.

Our aeroplanes on Saturday bombed a big gun near Lille, also hutments, billets and trenches and machine-gunned the infantry in the trenches. Many thousands of rounds were fired. Four German machines were brought down.

Aerodromes of the enemy's night-flying squadrons, also important railway stations were bombed during the night. Several pilots made two flights to one aerodrome and many hits were obtained on sheds. All of our machines returned.

THE LAST AIR-RAID.

NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24.

The Press Bureau states that there were no casualties and no damage done in last night's air-raid.

BOMBS ON GOES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 24.

Five bombs were thrown in the district of Goes, in the province of Zeeland, on Saturday evening. Several houses were damaged but there were no casualties.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Dec. 24.

Last night's French communiqué reported reciprocal artillery activity on the right of the Meuse in Morthomme region.

Aeroplanes the previous evening dropped forty bombs on Dunkirk. One civilian was killed and three were wounded.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN PALESTINE.

305 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Our troops crossing the Nasrelauja at midnight on the 20th and 21st instant on rafts and light bridges seized Khurbethadrah, Sheikmuannis, Glerrekkeit and Elmakhras near the river-mouth taking 305 prisoners.

Other forces captured Raszzamby, north-eastward of Bethany beating off three counter-attacks.

Our captures since the commencement of operations comprise ninety-nine guns and howitzers four hundred limbers and wagons 110 machine guns, seven thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and stores.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

The latest referendum figures are:—Against Conscription 922,000: For Conscription 749,000. The figures are not complete.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Dec. 25.

The totals in the referendum are:—Against Conscription 967,000; For Conscription 792,000.

LANDED PROPERTY OF FOREIGNERS.

SUBJECT TO CONFISCATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

Trotzky announces that the landed property of foreigners is subject to confiscation same as that of the Russians.

ITALIAN PROGRESS.

ENCOUNTERS ON WHOLE MOUNTAIN FRONT.

THREE ENEMY REVERSES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 24.

An Italian communiqué says there were local encounters on the whole mountain front. We heavily repulsed strong enemy parties at Posina, south-east of the Asiago in the Frenzel valley and on the southern slopes of the Sassorosso.

BRILLIANT RAID BY "YELLOW RIFLEMEN."

CARRIED OUT DURING SNOWSTORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. Dec. 24.

An Italian semi-official message says: The Italian brigade known as the Yellow Riflemen of Calvaria carried out a brilliant raid during snowstorm last night. The Yellow Riflemen who lay in ambush followed up a violent burst of artillery, rushed and killed the enemy sentries and swept past the entanglements and compelled the terrified defenders of the position to surrender. The attackers returned with much booty and many prisoners.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

ADVOCACY OF PEACE REPUDIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Italian Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 345 votes to 50 after a speech by Signor Orlando who, referring to the socialist deputy's advocacy of peace on the basis of *status quo*, pointed out that Germany had never mentioned restoration of Belgium nor had Austria ever shown any intention of restoring Unredeemed Italy. Rather than accept peace which would leave Austria in the possession of Italian territory the Italians would retreat fighting as far as Sicily. Moreover a return to *status quo* was impossible after the immense sacrifices in the war. The only way to safety was resistance. (loud and prolonged cheers).

STEPHEN FURNESS TORPEDOED.

6 OFFICERS AND 95 MEN LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Admiralty says:—The British armed boarding steamer Stephen Furness has been torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Channel. Six officers and ninety-five men have been lost.

ENEMY FOOD TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Dec. 24.

The President of the Austrian Food Board states that Austria and Germany are occupied with the question of transporting foodstuffs from Russia, but as the Danube is already freezing large supplies cannot be expected by this route before March.

THE FOOD QUEUES.

NEW MEASURES BY FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24

By an order of the Food Controller food officers in various boroughs yesterday took an inventory of margarine stocks in multiple shops and had surpluses distributed among small shopkeepers thus the queues in many instances disappeared. The Food Controller has now ordered the extension of the local committees' power to all essential articles. Lord Rhondda has proposed to the shopowners that every ship travelling to England shall utilise every inch of space for storing food for Britain.

INDICTMENT AGAINST CAILLAUX AND LOUSTALOT.

PARLIAMENT IMMUNITY WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 24

The Chamber was crowded when the report of the Committee indicting M. Caillaux and M. Loustalot was read. Both indignantly protested against the charges, M. Caillaux maintaining that he had always served France and had never attempted to make overtures to the enemy. The Chamber voted for the withdrawal of the parliamentary immunity unanimously in the case of M. Loustalot and by 417 votes to 2 in the case of M. Caillaux.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL DELEGATES

SETTLING MOST IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Dec. 25.

Peace negotiations have opened at Brestlitovsk. The numbers of representatives and names of principal delegates are as follows:—Germany, five, Kuehlmann; Austria, eight, Czernin: Bulgaria, five, Popoff, Minister of Justice; Turkey, four, Nessimy Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Russia, thirteen, Kameneff.

Kuehlmann, who presided, emphasised that there could be no question of drawing up an elaborate peace treaty, but only of settling the most important conditions for a speedy re-establishment of peaceful intercourse, especially cultural and economic. He also emphasised that negotiations would have to take into account what had become historical.

The Conference decided that the chief representative of each Power should preside alternately.

The chief Russian representative stated the well-known Russian peace programme of which the representatives of other Powers then began examination.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN INVITATION TO BELLIGERENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

The "Times" correspondent in Petrograd wires that it is reported from Brestlitovsk that the German representatives emphasised the desirability of all belligerents participating in peace negotiations. It was accordingly decided to invite France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States to send delegates to the pourparlers. The Germans were disposed to accept the principle of no annexations and no indemnities, but made reservations regarding the right of nationalities to dispose of themselves.

RUSSIA AND PEACE TERMS,

WAR AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Dec. 25.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring yesterday said:—Trotzky speaking at a meeting at what used to be the Imperial Theatre in celebration of the armistice said:—"We did not overthrow the Tsar and bourgeoisie in order to fall on our knees and beg the Kaiser for peace. If we are offered unacceptable conditions we shall ask the Constituent Assembly to decide. If the Assembly agrees, then the Maximalist party will leave the Assembly. We invoke all to the holy war against Imperialism in all countries. If owing to economic ruin we are unable to fight for our ideals, we tell our foreign comrades that the struggle is not ended, but only postponed in a similar way to what happened in 1905."

TROTZKY ON PEACE TERMS.

VINDICATION OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Maximalist News Agency quotes Trotzky as saying:—"If the Kaiser were able to attack us and propose peace terms onerous for the Revolution, we should create a powerful Army to fight against the Kaiser."

ROUMANIAN AND S. W. FRONTS

HEADQUARTERS OCCUPIED BY UKRAINIAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd wires:—The "Pravda" states that Ukrainian troops have occupied the Headquarters of all staffs on the Roumanian and south-western fronts seizing telegraph and wireless plants. Two fronts have now been united into a single Ukrainian front of which Tcherbatcheff is the Commander-in-Chief. All Cossacks in Ukraine have been ordered to mobilise.

All Ukrainian Soviets, Peasants' Councils and deputies are supporting the Rada.

Ukraine is now issuing its own paper money.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wires:—The results of 377 elections for the Constituent Assembly are known. They include 209 Social Revolutionaries, 107 Maximalists, 23 Ukrainian Social Revolutionaries and 12 Cadets.

KALEDIN RESIGNS.

ALSO COSSACK MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

VERKHOVSKY OFFERS SERVICES TO UKRAINE GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

A "Times" message from Petrograd says that M. Kerensky's War Minister, Verkhovsky has offered his services to the Ukraine Government whose troops under M. Tcherbatcheff are concentrating between Homel and Bakhmatoh while the Bolsheviks are concentrating at Minsk.

General Dutoff at the head of a force of Cossacks and Tartars has arrived at Uiea where he has suppressed Bolshevik organisations and he is now advancing on Taratoff and Samara. General Kaledin and Cossack Military Government have resigned in order to allow of the formation of a strong popular Government. General Kaledin declares he withdraws owing to his unpopularity with troops at the front who refuse to obey him in consequence of the misrepresentations of his enemies. He sacrifices his interests to those of the country.

AMERICAN HELP TO KALEDIN SUSPECTED.

TROTZKY'S BITTER ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Dec. 25.

Owing to the armistice with Roumania, Mr. Anderson, the head of the American Red Cross Mission to Roumania, telegraphed to his agent in Petrograd as follows:—"Send all automobiles possible to Rostoff. From this town it was intended to ship them to Mesopotamia."

This telegram together with the telegram from the American Ambassador authorising Mr. Anderson to draw a hundred thousand roubles came to the knowledge of Maximalists and led to a bitter attack on America and Great Britain by Trotzky, owing to the Maximalist suspicion that the Americans were assisting Kaledin.

After declaring that in the affair of Tchitcherin (one of the Russians interned in England) Maximalists had shown Sir George Buchanan their revolutionary dignity proving that they had not acted under the influence of British and American bourgeoisie, Trotzky continued:—"If diplomats interefere with our affairs they cease to be diplomats and become private adventurers on whom the heavy hand of the Revolution will have no mercy."

DISORDER IN PETROGRAD.

BREACH BETWEEN PEOPLE'S COMMISSIONERS AND RAILWAY UNION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

The breach between the Commissioners of the People and the Executive of the Railway Union is growing. The latter has transferred its headquarters to Moscow, where the Soviet has now proclaimed martial law. Despite martial law in Petrograd the sacking of winestores continues accompanied by orgies and lootings and much shooting. Armoured cars dispersed a mob bent on carrying out pogrom in the streets.

The Commissioners of the People have confiscated the property of a mining company which refused to submit to a decree establishing workmen's control over production.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

ENTRUSTED TO RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Dec. 24.

The Commissioners have telegraphed to all railwaymen to take the control of railways into their own hands. The Commissioners abolish high railway posts, for instance, those of managers and heads of departments. The Commissioners have ordered stoppage of defensive works on the Russian front, the dismissal of local workmen and disbandment of technical staffs.

Two hundred and fifty casualties occurred in the sacking of wine stores in Petrograd.

JAPANESE TROOPS.

NOT MOVED TO VLADIVOSTOCK OR ANYWHERE.

TOKIO, Dec. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Dec. 24

An authoritative Japanese source states that Japan has not moved and does not intend to move troops to Harbin, Vladivostock or elsewhere. The reports of the mobilisation of the Japanese Army are without foundation being due to the fact that time-expired men have been retained with the Army and Navy as a precautionary measure not owing to the anticipation of serious complications in the Far East, but owing to the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy during the continuance of the European struggle.

THE VICEROY AND MR. MONTAGU IN BOMBAY.

RECEPTION AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THE DEPUTATIONS.

INTERVIEWS WITH NON-OFFCIALS.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Rt. Hon E S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Madras. The special train conveying His Excellency and the Secretary of State for India and party steamed into the Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m. the last platform where the distinguished personages alighted being decorated with palm leaves, and plants. The arrival was private and consequently the public were not allowed on the platform. A few officials were present on the platform. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State were on arrival received by H. E. Lord Willingdon, who introduced those present to H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu, who shook hands with them. Among those present on the occasion were Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Major-General Knight, General Officer, Commanding the Bombay Brigade; and Brigade Staff; Capt. Ashby, Senior Naval Officer; Mr. J. Guider, Acting Inspector-General of Police; Mr. P. W. Monie, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mr. F. O. M. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Bombay; The Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Collector of Bombay; Major R. A. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; and Mr. F. C. Griffith and Mr. C. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioners of Police; and others.

After shaking hands with those present on the platform H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu motored to Government House Malabar Hill. In the first car were seated H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor, and in the second the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu and Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P.

A large number of people had collected on the road outside the railway station to have a view of the distingnished guests.

The party that arrived in Bombay with H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu consisted of the Hon. Sir William Duke; the Earl of Donoughmore; Sir F. W Duke; the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu; Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P.; Mr. M. C. C. Seton; Mr. C. H, Kisch; Mr. J. L. Maffey, Lt.-Col. R. Verney; Lt. Col H. Austen Smith; Mr. F. C. T. Halliday; Capt. W. Holland Hibbert, A.-D.-C., Capt. E. B. Baring, A.-D.-C.; Mr. G. E. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

THE DEPUTATIONS.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State received several deputations from public bodies and granted interviews to several leading men yesterday at Government House, Malabar Hill. The addresses were presented in the Durbar Hall, where members of deputations were conducted and after their arrival there, H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State entered the Hall, all present standing up on their entry. The Military Secretary to H. E the Governor then introduced the gentlemen heading the deputations to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, who shook hands with them. The addresses were then read, at the conclusion of which H. E. the Viceroy thanked the members saying the addresses would receive most careful consideration. The gentlemen leading the deputations then presented the other members, with each of whom H. E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu shook hands, and the deputations then retired. Seated with H. E. the Viceroy and the Right Hon. Montagu on the dais were the Earl of Donoughmore, Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Sir William Duke, the Hon. Mr. B. N Basu, and Mr. Setton.

The first deputation which was received at 10 a.m., was from the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council. It consisted of the Hon. Mrs G. K. Parekh, who read the address, the Hon. Mr. Sher Deoji Kanji; the Hon Rao Bahadur P. A. Desai; the Hon. Mr. S. D. Garud; the Hon. Mr B. S. Kamat; the Hon Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, the Hon. Mr. R P. Paranjpye; the Hon. Sir D. M Petit the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr S. B. Upasani; the Hon. Sardar Moodbar; the Hon. Mr. G. M Bhurgri; the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi; the Hon. Mr. Harchand rai Vishindas; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. Prashotamdas Thakordas; the Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna and the Hon. Mr Pathan.

The next deputation that waited upon H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu, was from the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam. It was headed by Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, who read the address, and the other members present were: The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Mr Munshi Mahomed Hasan Makba; Sir Mahomed Yusuf; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan; Mr. C A. Latif; Mr. Haji Sulaman Abdul Wahed; Mr. Moulvi Haji Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafaie; Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam; and Dr. Tenerali M. Kajiji.

The deputation of the Deccan Sabha, which next presented an address, was composed of Mr. H. A. Wadia, who read the address; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; Mr. Hari Narayen Apte; Mr. Vasudeo Rajaram Gupte; the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; Mr. G. K. Deodher; Prof. Limaye; Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, Professor V. G. Kale and Dr. R. V. Khedzee.

The next deputation was from the Inamdars' Associations. It was headed by Sardar Vishnu Narayan Mutalik, and the other members were Sardar N. G. Natu, First Class Magistrate (Poona); Mr. R. G. Deshpande (Nasik); Mr. V. K. Mantri, Jagirdar (Ahmednagar); the Desai of Handiganur; Mr. H R. Desai (Dharwar); the Sir Desai of Rakkasi (Bijapur); Mr. R. A. Jagirdar of Agarkheda, and Mr. G. N. Inamdar (Belgaum).

The fifth deputation that waited upon H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India was from the Indian Christian Association (Protestant) Bombay. It was headed by the Rev. Canon D. L. Joe who read the address, and the other members of the deputation present were: T. Buell, Mr. P. Bunter, Dr. L. L. Joe, Dr. Navalsahere, the Rev D. A. Yare and Mr. O. S. Surjia Pande.

The combined deputation of the Deccan Ryots Association, Poona, Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, and Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes, Bombay, consisted of Messrs. V. R. Kothari (Poona), C. D. Naik (Poona), A. B. Lalthe (Belgaum), P. R. Chikodi (Belgaum), S. A. Mamurkar (Poona), R. P. Shinde (Belgaum), M. B. Patil (Somathana, Nagar), S. K. Bole (Bombay); Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji; Messrs. T. J. Chowdharji, H. A. Talekerker, Apaji S. Dongre, Dr. Shivram Waman Patil, Messrs. D. S. Yande, V. B. Chikhale of the Vaishya Community, and D. K. Waghmare of the Koli community.

The deputation of the Lingayats of the Southern Division consisted of Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal (Belgaum); Mr. S. V. Mensikai (Dharwar); Sardar V. J. Naik Bahadur Desai of Chichadi (Belgaum); Rao Saheb S. J. Deshmukh (Bijapur); Mr. S. D. Manavi (Gadag); Rao Saheb M. T. Patil (Belgaum); Rao Saheb S. Mahantsheti (Belgaum); Rao Saheb C. Panchappa Shetti (Dharwar); Rao Saheb M. Gunjapa Sintre (Belgaum); Messrs. P. G. Halakati (Bijapur); S. T. Kambali (Hubli); M. R. Sakhare (Belgaum); V. B. Bileangadi (Hubli); G. S. Umbarji (Bijapur); and C. S. Shirbati (Hubli). The adress was read by Mr. Kambali.

The deputation of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha consisted of Messrs. S. M. Paranjpye, N. C. Kelker, Dr. Sunderlal N. Modi, Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, R. M. Sane, K. T. Jadhav, S. R. R. Murudkar, S. K. Alteker and K. P. Khadilker. The address was read by Mr. S. M. Paranjpye.

The deputation of the Home Rule Leagues of Bombay and Poona consisted of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Ruttonsey, D. Morarji, M. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jivanlal M. Desai (Ahmedabad); Mr. Dayabhai K. Desai (Ahmedabad); Mr. W. S Mukadam (Godhra); Mr. Haribhai M. Amin (Broach); Mr. N. C. Patel (Kaira); Mr. Umer Sobani, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. B G. Tilak (Poona); the Hon. Mr D V. Belvi (Belgaum); Mr. R. P. Karandikar (Satara); Mr. S. M. Paranjpye (Poona); the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. N. C. Kelker (Poona); Mr. H. K. Patwardhan (Ahmednager); Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. M. K. Kelker; Mr. S. H. Deo (Dhulia); and Mr. Goculdas Talati (Nadiad). The address was read by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah.

INTERVIEWS.

The following gentlemen were granted interviews with H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu yesterday:

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. Umar Sobani and Mr. S. G. Banker on behalf of the Home Rule Leagues; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin on behalf of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam; and the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

HOME RULE LEAGUES.

The following address was read by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Home Rule Leagues:—

Your Excellency and Sir,

We, as a deputation representing the two Home Rule Leagues existing in this Presidency, namely, the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule for India League and the Indian Home Rule League, having its headquarters in Poona, and both having branches in various districts and villages in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, beg to lay before Your Excellency and you, Sir, the following representation in support of the Congress-League scheme of reforms, which we, in agreement with other Home Rule Leagues in different parts of the country, regard as the irreducible minimum of what can safely be granted to the people of British India at the present juncture, if, as has been amply demonstrated during the past two years or more, public opinion is to be satisfied and the country is to be afforded those conditions of peace and contentment which are the essential conditions of satisfactory and progressive government. Our two Leagues, with their affiliated branches, represent a membership of about 50,000 though they have only been in existence for two years past; and our experience, as a result of the work that the Leagues have been carrying on during that time, assures us beyond doubt that the principles for which the Leagues stand and the scheme which we have come here to press upon your acceptance, command the support not merely of the "educated" minority (so-called), but of the vast bulk of the people of the Presidency. The political activities of the past two years have afforded clear and emphatic evidence that the advocacy of these principles and this scheme, and the passionate desire for a definite transfer of the control of the administration from the hands of the bureaucracy to those of the representatives of the people, can no longer

(Continued on page 8.)

LATEST CABLES.

ANTI REVOLUTION PLOT-PROCLAMATIONS

FOUND AT CADET PROFESSOR'S RESIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

The "Pravda" states that hundreds of proclamations signed by so-called International Workers have been found at the residence of a Cadet professor. They are connected with an anti-revolution plot.

CHAOS IN ARMY.

MURDERS OF OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

The "Morning Posts" Petrograd correspondent says that the decree of the Bolsheviks abolishing distinctions of rank in the Army has caused an increase in the murders of officers, especially in the infantry. When the decree reached the front the soldiery mobbed the officers and killed them if they refused to strip off their epaulettes. Hence officers have donned mufti in large numbers and disappared, many returning to their homes in Ukraine, Caucasus and Siberia, but in Great Russia officers are practically prisoners among the men.

ARMY CORPS IN PETROGRAD.

FORMATION REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

"The Times" correspondent in Petrograd wires that an evening newspaper says that the former German military attache and the former German military plenipotentiary to the Tsar are forming an Army Corps in Petrograd composed of German war prisoners with the consent of Russian authorities.

DISTURBANCES IN ODESSA SUBSIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

An Odessa message to "The Times" says that disturbances in Odessa have subsided and latterly degenerated into sacking of wine stores and other excesses. The trouble began with shooting of a young Jew chief of the Red Guards. During subsequent fighting eight wine stores were looted in one day the booty including twenty-thousand bottles in one store. The Guards sent to restore order joined the looters and finally both sides the Soviet and the Rada met and appointed a committee jointly to restore order.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN POLAND.

DISAFFECTED BY FRATERNISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

A "Daily Mail" message from Petrograd says that the German soldiers in Poland have become practically disaffected by fraternising. Individual soldiers refused to carry out orders, but examples were made and discipline restored.

Bolshevik troops sent to Kieff have been held up by broken railway. Serious rioting has broken out at Abo in Finland.

SPLIT IN PEASANTS' CONGRESS

FIGHT BETWEEN UKRAINIANS AND MAXIMALISTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says:—A split has occurred in the Peasants' Congress between the left and the combined right and centre. The latter have formed their own executive with the watchword "Power to Constituent Assembly." The former are negotiating with Maximalists with a view to the formation of a Coalition Government.

General Ukrainian mobilisation has been ordered. The Don Cossack government has agreed to place Cossacks at disposal of the Rada in the event of an attack, also to provide supplies.

Fighting is proceeding between the Ukrainians and Maximalists, eighty miles from Kharkoff. It is reported that casualties number seven hundred.

M. GUILLAUMAT ARRIVES AT SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

M. Guillaumat, successor to M. Sarrail, has arrived at Salonika.

The Kaiser visited the Verdun front on the 21st. Eulogising the western troops he said that their sacrifices had enabled their comrades on the Dvina and the Isonzo to achieve successive victories. He added that a new foundation for the conduct of the war had been created.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

NO THOUGHT OF ANNEXATION.

PETROGRAD STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Dec. 25.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. David Davies, Mr. Bonar Law explicitly contradicted the recent Petrograd statement that the late Russian Government agreed that Great Britain should exercise a predominant role in the former neutral sphere in Persia and that the South Persian Rifles were to be introduced as a first step towards the occupation of that district.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the force was merely created for the purpose of ensuring order and tranquillity throughout the south in the interest of both Persia and Great Britain whose trade with South Persia was considerable at the time when such duty was beyond the Persian Government's resources. The existence of such a force must not be construed as implying any departure from the Imperial Government's well-known policy of friendship towards Persia, or from pledges in respect of Persia's independence, still less as an indication of any design of annexation.

FOMENTING REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

GEORGE RODRICK FINED 10,000 DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SANFRANCISCO, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

George Rodrick, formerly German consul at Honolulu has been fined ten thousand dollars for momenting revolution in India.

TRAFFIC IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH ENEMY.

SWEDISH CREWS CHARGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24.

Extensive traffic in correspondence to Germany and Austria, smuggled by crews mainly of Swedish ships, has been discovered and arrests are imminent.

THE FIRE AT KRUPPS.

DUE TO SHORT CIRCUIT AT POWER STATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec 23.
Recd 1 p.m., Dec. 24.

The "Telegraph" states that the fire at Krupps was due to short circuit at the power station which was seriously damaged.

PIRACY IN U. S.

PUNISHMENTS TO CULPRITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24.

The five defendants of Detroit convicted for conspiracy to conduct military enterprises in the United States against Canada have been given sentences varying from two to four years' imprisonment in addition to fines of from ten thousand to twenty thousand dollars.

GERMAN PLOT IN ARGENTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

A plot has been discovered in which German agents are directed regardless of cost to destroy all Allied shipping in Argentine ports. The order is attributed to the success of negotiations for the purchase of surplus harvests. Shipping agents are adopting precautions.

TCHECO-SLOVAK ARMY IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

Reuter learns that the Tcheco-Slovak army in France will consist of at least 120,000 men, chiefly Czech soldiers, who voluntarily surrendered to Russians and Serbians.

"VORWAERTS" SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 25.

The "Vorwaerts" has been suspended for three days evidently owing to its article attacking the Food Controller.

THE DEPUTATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

be said to be confined to a minority of the educated classes—if such an assertion were ever true—but are widespread throughout the country, permeating every class, and actuating with equal strength the ryots and peasants in the villages and country districts, and the professional and trading classes in the towns. We have had exceptional opportunities of guaging public feeling in this respect, and nothing has been more striking in regard to the work on which we have been engaged than the fact, most strongly evidenced wherever our meetings have been held, wherever our branches have been formed or wherever else our workers have gone in response to the appeals that have reached us for co-operation in political organisation, that there has been no task placed upon us of sowing the seeds of political awakening. We have found without exception that the awakening has already taken place and the seeds have already been sown through the realisation by those who feel it the most acutely that the present hard and officialised system of administration has outlived the needs of the country. All that has been required of our organisation has been to provide the channel, so eagerly desired, by which the longings of the people for a reform of the government which will enable them to manage their domestic affairs through their own elected representatives, may be made known to those in charge of the King-Emperor's Government in this country and to the great democracy beyond the seas who we know are generously desirous to do justice to the vast people whose destinies have been confided to their care.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The demonstrations of public feeling which have recently become a common feature of life in this Presidency, as in other parts of the country, are unparalleled in the history of India and are comparable in their popular character only to the great gatherings which used to take place in the Eastern Presidency during the agitation for the revocation of the Partition of Bengal. In the City of Bombay it may not be a matter of such great surprise that mass meetings, at which it is no unusual event for more than 20,000 persons of all classes and communities to assemble, should be a feature of the agitation which has recently been in progress in support of the movement for the grant of self-government to India, though even these gatherings in the capital of the province are a new factor in public life and form a striking indication of the extent to which the sentiment of the people has been stirred. But the demonstrations in the district towns and in the villages have been a revelation in their extent and the strength of feeling that has been displayed, even to those who had never doubted that the leaders of this movement had behind them the support and sympathy of the masses, who have hitherto been represented by our opponents as being apathetic towards the questions in the settlement of which they are so vitally affected. Even in such towns as Broach, Godhra, Satara, Belgaum and Nadiad in this Presidency with populations varying from 20,000 to 80,000, meetings attended by from five to ten thousand persons are not uncommon, the assembling of the people of the town itself being always swelled on these occasions by the flocking from the surrounding villages of people of the humblest class, who regard no hardship or sacrifice as too great to be made, in order that they may join their voice to the great demand that is going up from all over the country. There can be no greater or more dangerous fallacy at this critical juncture in the history of India than to suppose that the masses are apathetic or that they are less eager than the educated classes that the control of the administration should pass into the hands of those most fitted to wield it in the interests of the people themselves, namely, the members of legislative assemblies elected on a broad and generous franchise which will ensure a genuine representation of the people. We would therefore beg of Your Excellency, and you, Sir, not to suppose that there is not, even among the humblest classes in the country, an intelligent understanding of the issues which are about to be decided or that we come before you as the representatives of any class or sectional interest. We are aware that efforts have been made, by persons interested in the maintenance of the present illiberal system, to stimulate opposition to the movement for self-government among certain classes, by appealing to selfish motives and endeavouring to engender suspicion and distrust in regard to the safety of their interests under a responsible and popular form of government. But we speak with the fullest assurance, based on the most careful investigation and actual and intimate contact with the classes in question, when we say that such efforts have met with no real or substantial success. We are in no doubt as to the real feelings of the bulk of the people of this Presidency, at any rate, and we assure you that any scheme of reforms which falls short of the aspirations with which they are inspired and the expectations which they have formed, or which fails to give them the assurance that in the future their voice will be heard and will have its due influence in the councils of the State; that the revenues they contribute will be raised and expended in accordance with their wishes and not in accordance merely with the views of what is for their good, held by officials who are not responsible to them, will create the gravest disappointment and aggravate the present discontent, which can only be allayed by the concession of the demands that we now put forward.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME EMPHASISED.

We are anxious not to occupy the time of your Excellency and you, Sir, unduly, and we therefore refrain from entering in this address upon any detailed or elaborate justification of the joint scheme of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, which has already been laid before you by the deputation representing those two bodies, and the All-India Deputation of the Home Rule Leagues. We are in general agreement with everything that has been said in the addresses that have been presented to your Excellency, and to you, Sir, by these bodies. Our object, therefore, in coming before you is not to repeat what has been said by those bodies, but to emphasise the considerations that have been advanced above regarding the state of public feeling in this Presidency, as to which we feel specially qualified to speak, and to put before you our views in regard to the principles and merits of the scheme from the Provincial point of view generally and this Presidency in particular. We do not ask that the various provinces should be treated without due regard being had to the necessity for the minimum of homogeneity, which is essential to the smooth and useful working of the scheme of federation of provinces which is involved, but we feel that it will be useful, and indeed an essential guide to the Government in drawing up their final proposals, to be informed fully of the Provincial point of view as held by us and to learn in greater detail than is to be found in the Congress-League scheme, which is necessarily confined to main principles, our suggestions as to the powers and functions to be exercised in the future by the Provincial Assembly, its relations with the Executive, the manner in which it should be constituted and the constitution of the electorate which is to return the four-fifths of the members under the scheme to the Council. In the Memorandum which is annexed to this address, we deal in such detail as seems to us necessary, with all these points, to which we ask the careful attention of Government, especially in regard to our views as to the distribution of seats of elected members, the franchise, and the powers of financial autonomy which should be enjoyed by the Provincial Legislature. In doing so, we have endeavoured, while adhering to the principles and the framework of the scheme drawn up by the Congress and the Moslem League, to lay down for the fulfilement of that scheme conditions which will ensure, first, that the legislative assembly of the Province shall be directly reresentative of the people, taking the franchise to as low and broad a level as is possible in present conditions, and, secondly, that the powers it enjoys shall give it a real and definite control over the administration, the freedom of initiative and power of rejection in legislation, and the widest liberty of discussion, without which any scheme of reforms would fail to satisfy the demand for control and for the capacity for really useful and beneficent work which is the end which must be kept uncompromisingly in view. In asking that nothing less than the demands we have put forward should be conceded, we would impress upon you Excellency and you, Sir, the need for presenting the reforms to be carried out in such a definite, final and unalterable shape as will ensure their immunity from any attempts by those on whom the task will be laid of bringing them into use, to minimise their utility or lessen the powers which they are intended to confer.

EVIDENCE OF UNIVERSAL SUPPORT.

In conclusion, we trust we may be pardoned if we venture once more to impress upon your Excellency and you, Sir, the fact that the whole weight of the foremost political organisations in the country has been thrown into the support of the scheme the acceptance of which we now advocate, and that all classes of people have indicated their approval of it by the demonstrations that have been held throughout the country and by the signatures to the monster petition that has been already submitted to you; that the time has gone by when piecemeal and partial reform can be of avail in satisfying the hunger of the people of this country for the exercise of their political rights which are enjoyed by the other great components of the British Empire; and that nothing short of the concession of the measure of autonomy which is now proposed as a substantial and definite step towards the prized goal of full self-government within the Empire, such as is enjoyed by the great self-governing Dominions, can possibly satisfy that hunger. If India after the war is left in any degree in a position of dependency in regard to the management of her own affairs, she will not only be the only great country within the British Empire, which stands for political freedom throughout the world, in that humiliating position, but she will be left without the enjoyment of those political rights and privileges which her treasure and the blood of her sons are helping to win for the oppressed nationalities, which it is the aim of Great Britain and her Allies to release from their thraldom.

We are deeply grateful to your Excellency and to you, Sir, for the courtesy you have shown in affording us the opportunity to place our views before you and for the patience with which you have listened to this address. We are in no doubt whatever that our representation will have your most careful consideration and in that confident assurance we leave the issue in your hands.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The representation of the Non-Official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council said:—

We are in general agreement with the Joint Scheme of Reform prepared by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and adopted at their Lucknow sittings in December, 1916, as a definite step towards the attainment of Sel-Government for India within the Empire.

At the outset, we beg to submit that we are seriously labouring under the disadvantage of not knowing what has been urged by the authorities in connection with the Joint Scheme and we would, therefore, respectfully ask that we should have the opportunity of knowing what has been hitherto urged or may hereafter be urged against the said Scheme and further submitting our views thereon.

Taking the Joint Scheme as our basis, we beg leave to submit our views with particular reference to the Presidency of Bombay. In doing so, we should like to observe that these proposals are merely tentative and may admit of modification.

CONSTITUTION OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

We are of opinion that the Legislative Council of Bombay may be constituted as under:—

It shall consist of 125 members comprising, (a) Ex-Officio members—members of the Executive Council and the Advocate-General for the time being, (b) Nominated members, being Officials and Non-Officials, nominated by the Governor, (c) Elected members, elected on a territorial basis by groups of Districts as specified in para 7 hereof, and (d) Elected members, elected by Special Electorates as proposed in para 8.

We are of opinion that the number of Ex-officio and Nominated Members, taken together, should not exceed 1/5th of the total number of the Council, and of the Nominated Members not more than 1/3rd shall be salaried servants of Government.

We are of opinion that of the remaining 100 seats, 32 may be allotted to Mahomedans and, in that case, no Mahomedan shall be allowed to participate in any of the other elections save and except those specified in items (1) to (10) both inclusive in para 8, *infra*.

We beg further to propose that out of the remaining 68 seats, (a) 8 may be retained as at present for the Municipalities and the District Local Boards, since important legislation affecting Local Self-Government is likely to come up often for discussion before the Council in the near future; (we may add that some of us think that 4 out of these 8 seats may be reserved for large cities having a population exceeding 1,00,000 inhabitants and the remaining 4 for the representation of Local Bodies,) and (b) 46 be kept open to election by groups of Districts.

We propose that the grouping of Districts should be as follows:—

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Group I.; Surat, Thana, Group II.; Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Group III.; Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Group IV.; Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Group V.; Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Group VI.; Sind, 7 Districts, Group VII., Bombay City, Group VIII.

The 46 seats may be distributed ratably among these 8 groups, as far as possible, in proportion to the number of voters in each group, the Electoral Rolls being prepared in accordance with the franchise specified in para 11.

SPECIAL ELECTORATES.

The remaining 14 seats may, in our opinion, be distributed among the following Special Electorates, viz.:—

(1) The University of Bombay (through Registered Graduates who are not salaried servants of Government), (2) the Non-Official Members of the Corporation of Bombay, (3) the Sardars and Zamindars of Gujarat. (4) The Sardars and Zamindars of the Deccan, (5) the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind, (6) the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (7) the Indian Commercial Community, (8) The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, (9) the Mill-Owners' Association of Bombay, (10) The Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad, (11) the European Non-official Community of the Presidency, (12) the Depressed classes of the Presidency.

The whole Council will thus consist of (a) Ex-Officio members, (b) Nominated members, 25 seats maximum; (c) and (d) Elected members, (i) Mahomedans, 32; (ii) Elected by District Local Boards and Municipalities, 8; (iii) Elected by Groups of Districts, 46; (iv) Elected by special Electorates, 14; 100 minimum. Total 125.

COMMUNAL AND PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

We strongly disapprove of any communal representation other than what has been specified above. We believe that non-representation of some of the important communities hitherto has been due to (1) the limited number of elective seats under the present constitution, (2) the existing unsatisfactory grouping of Districts for the purposes of election and (3) the existing method of election. But under the constitution and new grouping of Districts as suggested, we believe that that grievance would be remedied to a considerable extent. We further think that if the system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote be adopted, the grievance would disappear. We beg to state that in the event of our expectations being not realized in this direction, we would have no objection to a certain number of seats being thereafter assigned to any important communities in a particular group in proportion to their numerical voting strength. Elections under paras 6 and 7 (b) should be direct. In holding the said elections the system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote should be adopted.

FRANCHISE.

The following should be the qualifications of electors:—

(1) In elections under para 6 and para 7 (b), except for the city of Bombay, every person who is entitled to be on the list of either voters or candidates under the Local Boards Act, 1884, be entitled to vote. (2) In elections in the city of Bombay under para 6 and para 7 (b), all persons entitled to vote at the Municipal Ward elections under the Bombay Municipal Act be entitled to vote. (3) In elections under para 7 (a) for 8 seats, the regulations now in force may in the main be adopted. (4) In elections under special Electorates under para 8 the Governor in Council may, with the approval of the outgoing Legislative Council make rules fixing the qualifications of electors.

No person unable to express himself in the English language shall be eligible for election or nomination to the Council.

In the above proposals we, the signatories to this Representation, are agreed mainly on broad principles, though slight differences of opinion on matters of detail exist.

With reference to proviso 2 of para 4 and paras 7 to 11 under the head of "Provincial Legislative Councils" and paras 1 to 5 under the head of "Provincial Governments" of the Joint Scheme, we beg to state that we approve the recommendations contained therein, and we do not think it necessary to dwell here on those questions.

(SIGNED.)

G. K. Parekh, Sheriff D. Canjee, P. A. Desai, S. D. Garud, B. S. Kamat, Dulabawa Raisingjee, R. P. Paranjpye, Dinshaw Petit, V. J. Patel, S. B. Upasani, S. C. Mudliar, G. M. Bhurgri, D. V. Belvi, Harchandrai Vishindas, Chunilal Mehta, Lalubhai Samaldas, Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Phiroze C. Sethna, A. F. I. Pathan.

MRS. BESANT ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

RECEIVES AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

Mrs. Besant, Presidents elect of thirty-second session of the Indian National Congress arrived here this afternoon at 2-30 p.m. by the Madras mail which was late by about four hours. On arrival she was received by Rai Baikunthanath Sen Bahadur, chairman of the Reception Committee and other office bearers and members of the Reception Committee. There was a very large gathering on the platform which gave Mrs. Besant an enthusiastic ovation. She was put in a carriage drawn by twelve horses and taken in procession to the residence of Kaviraj Upendra Nath Sen where she will remain during her stay in Calcutta. The processional route was gaily decorated with buntings, festoons and flags of read and green. There were arches constructed at various places and the procession was led by hundreds of volunteers who carried Home Rule flags. Thousands of people were gathered on both sides of the route and cheered Mrs. Besant as her carriage was passing.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and a strong contingent of Madras delegates also arrived to-day. During the journey Mrs. Besant was given ovations at various stations by a large number of people gathered for the purpose.

THE CONGRESS AND NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, Honorary Secretary, Cutch, Kathiawad Peoples' Association has sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Indian National Congress:—

The Cutch-Kathiawad Peoples' Association requests, Reception Committee to include in the list of Subjects, Committee, a resolution appealing to Native Chiefs and Princes to institute representative assemblies, to foster local self-government to establish a sound system of judicial administration and State finance, to grant freedom of speech and writing to their subjects, to encourage cause of education and economic development. The welfare of Native States and their subjects is inextricably bound up with that of the people in British India and the time has come when the Congress should give authoritative and respectful expression to this view so as to evoke discussion of the subject throughout the country and arouse the interests of the Indian Rulers and their subjects in the solution of questions vitally affecting their welfare as well as that of their countrymen in British India. Unless and until Native States come into line with the people in British India, they will continue as a drag upon the progress of the whole country. There is a widespread belief that the Congress should give up its passive and neutral attitude in regard to the administration of Native States and that it should address an earnest and respectful appeal to Native Chiefs and Princes to emulate the example of the British Government.

MEETINGS OF BROKERS OF THE NEW SHARE-BAZAAR.

A special meeting of the brokers of the new Share Bazaar was held on Saturday last under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who stated *inter alia* that he joined the Association not from any personal motive, but because he thought he would be able to do a public duty by removing many hardships under which they had all to labour in the old Share Bazaar. It has been intended to start a limited concern under the Indian Companies' Act with a capital of 25 lakhs of rupees, details of which he mentioned there. Out of the capital raised a building centrally situated will be erected, and the rules and regulations were being framed with great care, for which the help of four experienced brokers will be sought after. He added that the Board had decided to take a security of Rs. 5,000 only from brokers, most of whom are of moderate means. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

ANGLO-FRENCH MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 24.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Dec. 24.

Lord Milner and Lord Robert Cecil have arrived and conferred with Mr. Clemenceau, Pichon and Foch.

TEA MARKET RATES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Dec. 24

In view of the reduction of the maximum retail price of best tea to 3/8 a pound from New Year the wholesale prices of the best teas, yesterday ranged from about 2/- a pound allowing ample margin for costs of distribution and the retailers' profits even after the addition of the shilling duty. Minimum prices for the lower grades were the rule.

SILK! SILK!

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Maha Bhringaraj Taila—(the most efficacious hair oil) Rs. 6 per seer.
Keep your teeth and mouth tidy and free from all complaints by using **Dashana-Sanshkar Churna**—(Annas three per box.)
Jwarantakajoga—Ans. 4 per week.

Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes :—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras—Dacca.

Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-Ul-Huda, K.C.I.E. Judge, Calcutta High Court and formerly Member, Executive Council, Bengal, writes :—

I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya of which Babu Mathura Mohan Chakrabarty B.A. is the proprietor. The manufacture of medicines in accordance with Ayurvedic method is carried on here on an extensive commercial scale and under the direct supervision of the proprietor, which makes them thoroughly reliable. etc., etc., etc.

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CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS.

AN APPEAL AGAINST POLITICAL SCHISMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The annual conference of Madras Co-operators opened to-day at the Pachaiyappa Hall. The Hon. Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, who presided, in opening the proceedings, delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—

It is necessary that the co-operative movement to be of real use, must include in it all classes of population. Of 163,121 members of all societies on the last day of the year 29,236 were Brahmins, 102,027 were non-Brahin caste Hindus, 12,134 were Christians, 9,011 were Mahomedans, 7,999 were Panchamas and 2,613 were included in the category of "others." There was an increase during the year of 1516 in the number of Panchama members rising from 6,483 at the beginning of the year to 7,999. At its close number of societies exclusively composed of Panchamas was 15. In so many as 102 societies Panchama members exceeded 23 in number, or a third of the strength. In 48 societies the whole or more than 50 per cent. of members were Panchamas. Five societies for scavengers, four societies for municipal employees in which scavangers are admitted were started during the year. There are now 25 scavengers' societies in the province.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

I have no hesitation in claiming for the co-operative movement of this presidency that it has so far been national in the truest sense of the term. It is vital that it should continue to be so. I can conceive of no greater evil happening to the movement than that many sharp differences of opinion which may at any time prevail in the country in regard to political and kindred questions. For this reason I most earnestly deprecate any attempt on the part of any class of co-operators to bring their politics into play in working their societies. I am not warning you against hypothetical dangers, but I speak from information when I say that there have been of late ugly signs of politics being a destructive factor in the management of societies. One union was split from top to bottom over the Brahmin and non-Brahmin controversy. In a district bank elections on a recent occasion were fought on similar lines. Another society was split by the Moharrum-Dussarah trouble. Then again another is being seriously handicapped by the moderate *versus* the extremist schism. I appeal to all friends of the movement to counteract this evil before it gets beyond control.

NON-BRAHMIN FACTIONS CONDEMNED.

ATTITUDE OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The first Madras Presidency Association Conference was held to-day under the presidency of Hon. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar. Mr. Lodd Govindass, Chairman of reception Committee in welcoming delegates repudiated the suggestion that Madras Presidency Association was formed at the bidding of the Brahmins and in support of their claims, and said that the individuals who, opposed the Congress League reform scheme by no means represented the real non-Brahmin opinion of this presidency. He maintained the Congress-League scheme of reforms was the natural development of the existing constitution and wanted the reforms contained in it subject to communal representation.

The President in the course of his speech emphasised the need of compulsory military training for Indians between seventeen and twenty, though not a compulsory service. He believed in communal representation as a set-off to remedy the differences and level the inequalities and stated that the Congress scheme was the irreducible minimum that would satisfy them.

Then resolutions on loyalty to the Throne, welcoming the Secretary of State, supporting Congress League scheme, communal representation, employment of people of various communities who are not adequately provided for in the public services and urging the introduction of free and compulsory primary education were passed.

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MANAGER.

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SURAJMAL B. MEHTA

V/S

B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.

The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a

PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India

is in course of preparation and will be published shortly.

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EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION

SIR M. O'DWYER ON "INTOXICATION OF IDEAS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The annual convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day in the Senate Hall, his Honour the Chancellor presiding. About 900 graduates, including those of the Oriental Faculty, received degrees, among whom was a young Punjabi lady graduate, Miss Bali, of Dev Samaj, who took the B.A., degree from the Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi. She is probably the first Indian lady gradutes of the Punjab University and while presenting the degree the chancellor specially congratulated her. The chancellor also presented the Degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* to his Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on account of his eminent position and attainments.

After the presentation of degrees the Chancellor addressed the convocation, in the course of which his Honour referred to the great services rendered by the Maharaja of Kashmir and his close connection with the University. His Honour then compared education of the province in 1856 with progress in 1917, and wondered if any nation outside the British Empire could show a similar phenomenal. The chancellor then referred to the part played by the Punjab University in promoting the general progress of the province and quoting in this connection Cardinal Newman's definition of a University.

His Honour said that the present time was one in which men all over the world were going down to the root of things scrutinising and questioning the hitherto accepted principles in politics, sociology, legislation and economics. "The East" he said, "has not escaped the movement. Japan and Siam, which have already grappled with these problems, furnish admirable illustrations of the orderly and steady progress achieved by maintaining all that was best in their indigenous culture and borrowing from the west the institutions which, modified to suit local conditions, could best be grafted on to them. China, Persia, Turkey, inspired by their example, or intoxicated by the strong wine of new and often crude ideas, have endeavoured to reach the goal by a short cut of violence and revolving with the result that they have missed the right road and so far they have produced not progress but disorder, or anarchy.

"A MORAL FOR THINKING MEN."

Russia, half Eastern and half Western with a natural bent to abstract speculation and vague idealism has tried the same crude methods preferring revolution to evolution and the great empire of a year ago is now a wreck among the nations, her compass broken, her rudder lost and her commanders one after another thrown overboard. Only the crew are left and they are killing one another in the name of liberty and fraternity. The subject is too gloomy a one to pursue, but thinking men can draw their own moral. The moral as I read it is summed up in Tennyson's apophthegm 'Raw haste is half sister to delay.' To-day in India future political development is anxiously engaging many minds, but political development is not a thing apart. It is indissolubly allied with educational, social and economic progress and it is therefore singularly opportune that the overhauling of the political machinery should synchronise with the systematic enquiries now being carried out by a commission of exports into Universities as typified by the Calcutta University and into Industrial Commission."

His Honour then referred to the great results achieved in biology and chemistry by Sir J. C. Bose and Dr P. C. Roy and urged the necessity of graduates keeping close touch with reality, with new developments scientific industrial and economic, and endeavouring to guide and promote them directly by their own investigations and indirectly by cultural influence. He referred to the Agricultural College at Lyallpur and the Engineering School at Kasool. His Honour specially commended to the new graduates social service to raise distressed and depressed classes and the encouragement of the co-operative movement and he expressed the opinion that caste system contained great potentialities and could be utilised as the most effective means of social reform and regeneration.

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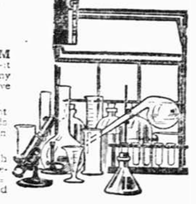

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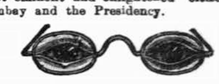

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 24.

The disturbance has given snow in North-West Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, local rain in Baluchistan and extreme north Punjab. Sonemarg reports eighteen inches of snow.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in defect in the north and south-west Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become nearly normal except in upper Sind where it is in defect during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has given fairly general rain in Baluchistan and local rain in the north Punjab but has become less marked to-day. A few showers may occur in the north Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA:

Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.930 Inches
Temperature of Air	78.1 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	70.3 "
Dew Point	66.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.695 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do.	70.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, N NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind do	152 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Date of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Date of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	24	m	7	25	10	24	m	1	41	21	2
			9	27	4			1	59a	16	5
Tues.	25	m	8	25	9	25	m	2	55	20	11
			9	28	3			2	50a	16	0
Wed.	26	m	9	25	11	26	m	3	58	20	5
			10	28	11			3	37a	15	8
Thur.	27	m	10	26	1	27	m	4	50	19	11
			11	29	4			4	20a	15	7
Fri.	28	m	11	26	3	28	m	5	32	19	6
								4	59a	15	7
Sat.	29	m	0	29	6	29	m	6	10	19	1
		m	11	26	4			5	35a	15	10
Sun.	30	m	0	29	4	30	m	6	46	18	10
			0	26	3			6	9a	16	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset.	
24	(Monday)	7h. 10m.	a.m.	6h. 7m.	p.m.
25	(Tuesday)	7h. 10m.	a.m.	6h. 8m.	p.m.
26	(Wednesday)	7h. 10m.	a.m.	6h. 9m.	p.m.
27	(Thursday)	7h. 11m.	a.m.	6h. 9m.	p.m.
28	(Friday)	7h. 11m.	a.m.	6h. 10m.	p.m.
29	(Saturday)	7h. 11m.	a.m.	6h. 10m.	p.m.
30	(Sunday)	7h. 11m.	a.m.	6h. 11m.	p.m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8	p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3	p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37.3	a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th December, 1917, was 30.148 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at a Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1918.

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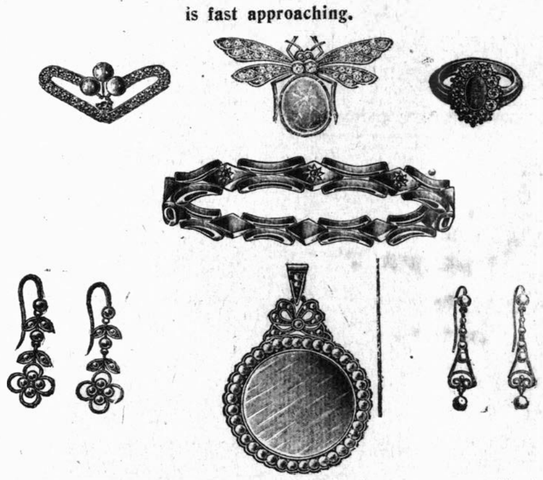
is fast approaching.



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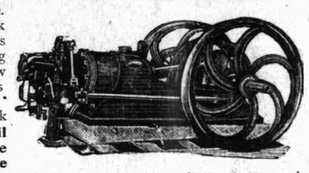

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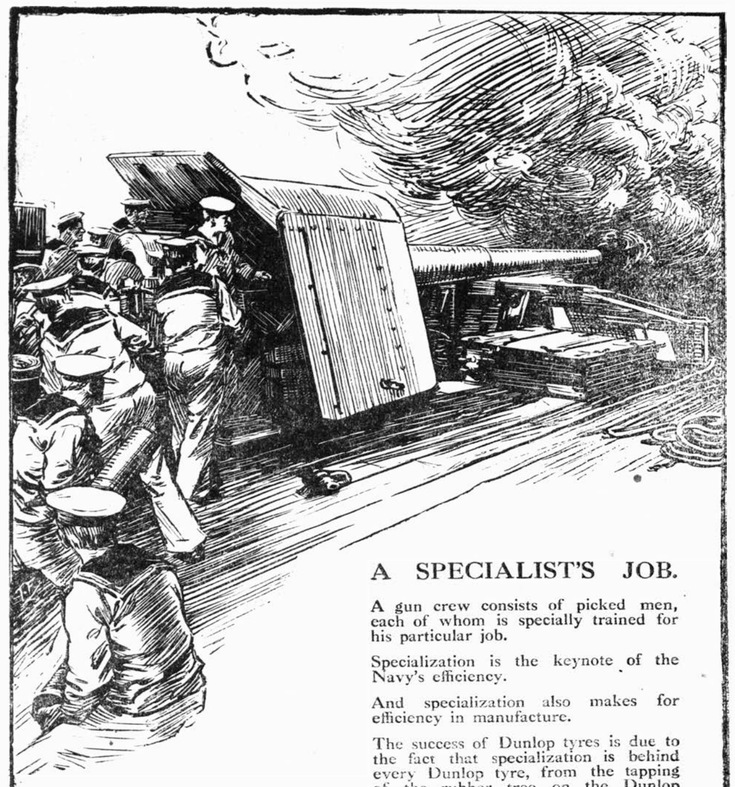

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RUBBER CO., LTD.
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We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

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The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.
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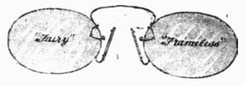

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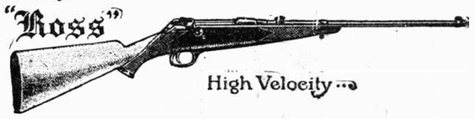

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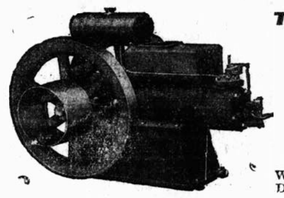

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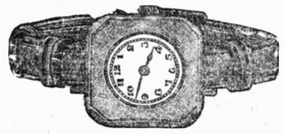

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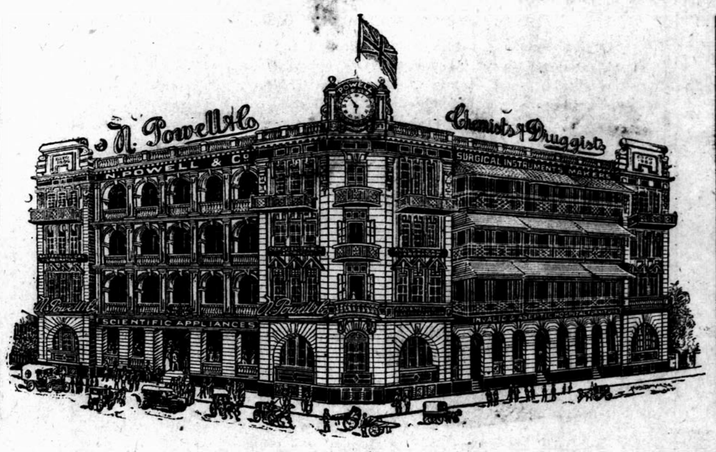

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